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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

VOL. V NO. 38 — BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1917. — TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES

P. & O. SAILINGS.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, at frequent intervals.

Steamers will also be despatched for Australia and for China and Japan.

Further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to the Undersigned.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

The British India Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South Africa at frequent intervals.

Full particulars regarding dates and fares can also be obtained on application to.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars apply to:—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents.
121, Esplanade Road.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 272, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the UNDERSIGNED.

M. UCHIYAMA.
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
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BELGAUM.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
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BOMBAY.—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co.— Taj. Mahal Hotel.
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BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Esplanade Hotel.
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BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Byculla Station.
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BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Church Gate Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Grant Road Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Bandra Station.
BROACH—Hafijudin G.
BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal Kallanji Trivedi.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Son.
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DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHULIA.—Shanker Vishnu Wagh.
GODHRA.—B. Sheth & Bros.
HUBLI.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
HYDERABAD SIND.—Jethmal Thakursingh.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society, Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa.
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa.
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.,
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 28,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Los Angeles	Pekin	
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 10,00.000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:

Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£550,000

HEAD OFFICE.
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.,
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & PHILIPPINES SIAM.
SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, Manila, Bangkok.
Batavia. Saigon. Cebu. Puket.
Sourabaya. Haiphong. Hoilo.
Medan.

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Amounts about Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER, Agent.
Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday, 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

INSURANCE

THE ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874
INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

ALL INDIA
United Insurance Co., Ltd.
Started in 1906 under the Chairmanship of
SIR PHEROJESHAH M. MEHTA.
The only Indian Company doing both life and fire business.
AGENTS WANTED
in all Principal Cities.

M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS.,
Secretaries.

Chief Agents:
Messrs. DALVI & SONS,
31-35, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

The House that works for a REPUTATION ONLY.
A. VIANELLI,
Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government, G. I. P. Railway, etc.
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY RICH DIAMOND, PEARL AND RUBY JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from th Bombay Committee of the Benares Hindoo University Fund, Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 13th February, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), the following very valuable jewellery such as Rose pattern ring set with 9 diamonds and one fine ruby, Marquis ring set with 19 diamonds, Marquis ring set with 25 diamonds, square pattern ring set with 15 diamonds, Gipsy pattern rings set with 3 and 5 diamonds, 2 diamonds and one ruby, one diamond and 2 rubies and 2 diamonds and one emerald, fancy ring set with 12 diamonds and one ruby, pairs of ear-rings set with 26 diamonds, single ear butties set with 15 diamonds and one ruby and 5 diamonds and one pearl, pair of star pattern butti set with 2 fine pearls and English manufactured fine fancy gold box with blue enamel.

The above jewellery is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 15TH INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of Rich Artistic Designed and Highly Polished Teak and Blackwood Household Furniture, Gent's Bicycle, Jeet's Full Size Radio Fan, Electric Ceiling Fans, etc., etc.

On THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the 1st floor, Rahim Mansion, No. 1, Colaba Causeway, very valuable and artistic designed richly polished substantial household furniture such as dining table, dining chairs, mirrored dinner waggons, single and double meat safes, rich mirrored side boards, very handsome venetian glass, drawing room folding artistic screen, rich artistic cabinets, English rocking chair, rich silk tapestry lined drawing room suite of sofa and chairs, English folding sofa, roll top office table, mahoganized book cases, rich bed room single and double almyrahs, chests of drawers, clothes and gown presses, Jeet's full size Radio fan, Electric ceiling fans, gent's Empire bicycle, rich glassware, porcelainware, plateware by Elkington, beaded door and window chicks, flower pots, very rich season blackwood drawing room carved furniture, etc., etc.

The property of N. B. Goodeir, Esquire, leaving Bombay.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th February, 1917.

BENNETT & CO.
NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF GREY AND COLOURED YARN.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 12 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Alexandra Mill, Gorupdeo Road, Chinchpokly, on account of the concerned.

About 33,000 lbs. of damaged ordinary, printed and fast to bleach coloured yarns of counts 6s, 10s, 16s, 20s, 32s, 40s, 2/24s, 2/40s and 2/60s in bundles.

About 24,000 lbs. of similar yarn on warpers bobbins.

About 173 lbs. of 120s warp in cops (English yarn).

About 630 lbs. of 150s weft in cops (English yarn).

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Markets, on TUESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 11 a.m., (B.T.), the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughterhouses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1917 to 31st March, 1918, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Markets, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Markets, Pedder Road Fish Market, Mazagon, Kamatipura Market, Ferguson Road Fish Markets, Parel, Dhurbhadevi Road, and Elphinstone Road Markets, from fresh and salt fish sellers, etc., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets, and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets for 12 months, from 1st April, 1917, to 31st March, 1918.

For further particulars and conditions of sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 13th February, 1917.

TRIKAL DARSI AINA.

Read this advertisement and send an order at once if you wish to "know Present Past and Future." This is the only means to know three times. We have received hundreds of certificates for its wonder. Children, women and men having faith can foresee their thoughts and their results. You easily get the news from your friends and relations from distant and foreign countries. Whether a particular thing will happen, what will be the consequences of a particular thing; events of Warfare, Profit and Loss in trade increase and decrease of rates of articles, results of examination, services and such questions are at once satisfied by our "Aina."

WITH POSTAGE AND PACKING.

Big Crystal Aina	... ...	Rs. 6 0 0
Crystal Aina	... ...	" 3-12-0

ASHABHAI YAGJIBHAI PATEL,
Post Karamsad,
Via Anand, District Kaira.

SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

"Wanted," "To Be Let" and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words), or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Subscription Rates, Rs. 30 per annum payable yearly, half yearly, or quarterly in advance.

Special Contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to

MANAGING-DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6 Medows Street, Fort.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG MUSLIM BARRISTER with promising practice and landed property, wants to marry an educated young lady, 17—21, of a respectable family. Apply to Box No. 572, Advt, Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6717

WANTED

WANTED—TUITION in English conversation and letter writing one hour daily at tutor's place. Apply with qualifications and terms to Box No. 573, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6718

WANTED—A 2nd class MARINE ENGINEER with Board of Trade Certificate. Apply stating terms and experience with copies of Testimonials to Box No. 568, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6709

WANTED—An experienced CLERK for a local mill knowing Book-keeping and Accountancy. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 570, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6712

WANTED—A good MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN, who can prepare accurate drawings for temporary employment in the Mofussil. Apply to Box No. 571, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6714

WANTED—An able and experienced GRADUATE in Medicine and Surgery for the post of Chief Medical Officer and Jail Superintendent. Apply sharp with testimonials stating terms to H. H. MAHARANA Raj Saheb of Wankaner, Kathiawar. 6715

WANTED—By a Mill owner an honest able and experienced SECRETARY, conversant with all details of management of a Weaving Mill. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary required to Box No. 569, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6710

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—The public to know that AID TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Majumdar (3rd edition revised and up-to-date) is, as the "Indian Mirror" says, "An *excellent* dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." The "Leader" says, "It is a useful publication." Price, Re. 1-5. Apply to the Author, at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta. 833

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE—WANTED for service on board a Dredger at Busra one 2nd MATE, pay Rs. 200 per mensem with free rations. Candidates should apply personally with Certificates as soon as possible to—

THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE,
Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay. 6713

VIVE LA FRANCE!

THE FRENCH ROOM, affiliated to the ALLIANCE FRANCAISE DE PARIS and the TOURING CLUB DE FRANCE gives its resident and non-resident members (1) conversational practice in the most pleasant forms, (2) practical help when they travel in France.

Apply to PROF LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—PIANO PLAYER by Chase Baker, in good order. Complete with six rolls and stool. Rs. 300 or near offer. Write to Box No. 574, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6720

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 1100/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1035

FOR SALE—SLOTTING MACHINES Lathes Screw cutting. Machines, and machinery of every description. Send your inquiries to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 673

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—Two BUNGALOWS, Gundavli Road, Andheri. For full particulars apply to Messrs. MOOLJI HARIDAS & Co., P. B. 135, Bombay. 6718

TO LET—Spacious flat on the ground floor of the "Morarbhai Buildings" in the Apollo Street. Best suited for office and show-room purposes. For particulars apply to Messrs. MORARBHAI VIJBHUKHANDAS & Co., 73, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 6711

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that sealed tenders will be received up to 5 p.m. on the 5th April, 1917, by the Superintendent of Canvery Reservoir Works, for the supply of cement, metals, stock and Tools and Plant, explosives and articles required for manufacturing Gunpowder as per details on pages 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 of the "Mysore Gazette." 6989

NOTICE.

THE entire business of the AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, LTD., will be conducted at their new and extensive premises 5-12 Queen's Road, Bombay, from and after MONDAY morning, 12th February 1917.

THE AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, LTD.,
10th Ferbuary, 1917. 6981

NOTICE.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA has granted the permission to the undersigned for converting the narrow gauge into metre gauge of the TEESTA KURIGRAM CHILMARI RAILWAY. This railway company has been incorporated under the Indian Cov's Act. Those desirous of purchasing the shares of the said railway should apply for the prospectus and application forms to the following address. The list of application closes on the 28th February 1917.

APTE JOSHI & Co.,
Agents.
Teesta Kurigram Chilmari Railway Co., Ltd.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 6985.

NOTICE.

THIS is to inform the public that Mr. EBRAHIMJEE MULLA JEEWANJEE has no concern in the business of A. M. JEEWANJEE & Co., in Bombay, or Karachi or British East Africa, not any concern in the property owned by A. M. JEEWANJEE and Co., in Bombay and Karachi. The firm of A. M. JEWANJEE & Co., is now composed of the three undersigned partners. Any person dealing with the above said Mr. Ebrahimjee Mulla Jewanjee will do so at his own risk and such dealings will not bind the undersigned.

ALLIBHOY MULLA JEEWANJEE
GULAMHUSEIN MULLA JEEWANJEE
TEYBALLI MULLA JEEWANJEE
Dated January 30th, 1917. 6987

RANGOON MUNICIPALITY.

WANTED 2ND OFFICER, FIRE BRIGADE.

THE permanent incumbent has just proceeded on two years leave and a substitute is required. Pay now offered is Rs. 300 a month with free quarters, lights and uniform. If the vacancy becomes permanent and appointee is confirmed, pay will be Rs. 300 rising by yearly increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 350.

The Fire Brigade Staff consists of 3 European officers, 2 Foremen, 8 Leading firemen and 75 Indian drivers, firemen and menials. All engines are mechanically propelled.

Applicants should state their age, height, nationality, present employment, address, qualifications, and previous Fire Brigade or Engineering experience, accompanied by testimonials.

The successful applicant will be required to pass a medical examination by a Medical Officer appointed by the Municipality and conform to the rules and regulations in force for Municipal employees in Rangoon.

Applications superscribed "Application for Second Officer Fire Brigade" should be sent to the undersigned and should reach him not later than March 1st.

G. LEE TUPPEN, A.M.I. Mech. E.
Chief Officer, Fire Brigade Rangoon.
January, 1917. 6939

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 89 of 1917.

Re: ESSACK HAJI CASSIM & Co., a partnership firm until lately carrying on business as Commission Agents and Merchants at Kassai Molla, outside the Fort, Bombay and Calcutta and under the name of Oomer Cassim & Sons ..... adjudged Insolvents.

Exparte:—KIMATRAI DHARAMDAS, a partnership firm. ..... the Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the above named Essack Haji Cassim and Co. a partnership firm have been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 12th day of February 1917.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay, this 12th February, 1917. 6722

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No 958 of 1911.

DINSHAW MUNJIBHOY NASIKWALLA and another ..... Plaintiffs.

V/S.

RABIABAI, widow and others ... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 25th day of November, 1912, the following immovable property will be sold by public auction by the Commissioner of this Hon. Court at his Office in the Court house on TUESDAY, the 13th day of February, 1917, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.).

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the plaintiffs and the defendants abovenamed in

LOT N.. A.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground (being a portion of the premises comprised in the Indenture of Lease, dated 31st day of December 1845), bearing survey No. 249 and containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty acres and 19 goonthas or thereabouts, with the salt works thereon known by the name of "Bharpoor" at Ghatkooper, Sub-District Koorla, Thana, comprising about two thousand and hundred and fifty salt pans together with a well a chawl and cudgeon sheds standing thereon and the passage leading thereto and which is bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the stream known as Ghat Khady on or towards the West the Chimboor Road, on or towards the North by other Bhati land of the Mortgagor and on or towards the South by the aforesaid stream known as Ghat Khady Kochee, and beyond that are the salt works of Nowroji Pestonji Vakil known as "Peston Sagar."

LOT NO. B

containing 32 pieces of Khoti land admeasuring 65 acres and 3 gunthas and 4 pieces of Government land admeasuring 35 gunthas

LOT NO. C

19 pieces of Khoti land admeasuring 4 acres and 18 gunthas and 10 pieces of Government land containing 1 acre and 17 gunthas.

LOT NO. D

17 pieces of Khoti land containing 2 acres and 35 gunthas and 22 pieces of Government land containing by admeasurement 4 acres and 16 gunthas. This lot contains the Khot's Bungalow.

LOT NO. E

4 pieces of Khoti land containing by admeasurement 33½ gunthas and 3 pieces of Government land containing by admeasurement 11½ gunthas.

LOT NO. F.

3 pieces of Khoti land containing by admeasurement 1 acre and 17½ gunthas and 7 pieces of Government land containing by admeasurement 4 acres and ¼ gunthas.

LOT NO. G

4 pieces of Khoti land containing by admeasurement 19 gunthas and 4 pieces of Government land containing by admeasurement 1 acre and 30½ gunthas.

LOT NO. H

4 pieces of Khoti land containing by admeasurement 2 acres and 10 gunthas and 2 pieces of Government land containing by admeasurement 16¼ gunthas.

LOT NO. J

2 pieces of Khoti land containing by admeasurement 1 acre and 16½ gunthas and 3 pieces of Government land containing by admeasurement 2 acres and 10 gunthas.

LOT NO. K.

27 pieces of Government land containing by admeasurement 6 acres and 3 gunthas.

LOT NO. L

7 pieces of Khoti land containing by admeasurement 3 acres and 32½ gunthas and one piece of Government land containing by admeasurement 29½ gunthas.

LOT NO. M

8 pieces of Khoti land containing by admeasurement 1 acre and 31¼ gunthas.

LOT NO. N.

8 pieces of Khoti land containing by admeasurement 1 acre and 12½ gunthas and 20 pieces of Government land containing by admeasurement 9 acres and 27½ gunthas.

LOT NO. O.

6 pieces of Khoti land containing by admeasurement 17 acres and 36 gunthas and 3 pieces of Government land containing by admeasurement 22 gunthas.

LOT No. P

9 pieces of Khoti land containing by admeasurement 1 acre and 33½ gunthas and 3 pieces of Government land containing by admeasurement 12½ gunthas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 20th day of January 1917.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
6821.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that KHATUM JAN BIBI, widow of HAJI SULTAN-ALLI SHUSTARY, AGA MAHOMED HOSAIN SHUSTARY, AGA MAHOMED HASSAN SHUSTARY and BIBI JAN alias FATMA—SULTAN, daughter of Haji Sultanalli Shustary, and wife of Mahomed Jaffer Shustary, have contracted to sell to our client, Mr. Abdul Cader Haji Esmail Goolmahomed, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Slater Road in the town and island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 998½ square yards or thereabouts being a portion of a larger piece of land admeasuring six thousand six hundred and thirty-two square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old Nos. 367 and 433, New Nos. 13881 and 13999, Old Survey No. 157 and New Survey No. 7040, and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3700 (5), (6) and (7) and 3,701 and Street No. 3 (D), (E), (F) and (H) and which said premises are bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Slater Road, on or towards the West by the vacant land belonging to Dinshaw Cooverji Pundale, on or towards the North by the property of Shapurji Dinshaw Dallas and on or towards the South by the property of Hajee Ebrahim Contractor.

Dated this 12th day of February, 1917.

MATUBHAI, JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
6721 Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of THAKAR BHANJI VISRAM, late of Jam Khambalia and Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, Broker, a widower ..... Deceased.

(1) VALLABHDAS DOONGERSEY, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi outside the Fort; (2) PADAMSEY LILADHAR also of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Gamwadi without the Fort; (3) THAKAR KALYANJI LALJI, also of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant residing at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort and (4) THAKAR GOCALDAS DHARAMSEY also of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Old Hanuman Lane without the Fort the executors named in the said Will ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this second day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,

The 2nd day of February 1917.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA, and Co.
6984. Petitioner's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT
IN AID OF
The New Building Fund
Clare Road Convent, Byculla.
FRIDAY 16th and SATURDAY 17th instan
at 6-30 p. m.
Tickets—Rs. 2 and Re. 1.—can be had at Clare Road Convent.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
THE SOCIETY ENTERTAINMENT
DE LUX
at
5-30 AND 9-30
THE ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS
PRONOUNCED BY ONE AND ALL
THE MOST UNIQUE AND REFINED SHOW
that has ever appeared in Bombay.
Prices: Orchestra Stalls Rs. 4, Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle Rs. 2-8, Balcony Rs. 1-8, Gallery Re. 1, and Annas 8, Boxes Rs. 10 to 35.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO THE 5-30 PERFORMANCE.
BOX OFFICE open at S. ROSE & Co. 10 to 6 Daily.
Saturday 10 to 1-30.
Matinee Plan Closes at 3.
SUNDAYS OPEN ALL DAY AT OPERA HOUSE.

THE GREAT EASTERN CINEMA
ASIAN CINEMA HALL
A minute's walk from Kalbadevi Tram Junction.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY THURSDAY.
2 SHOWS TO-NIGHT
6-30, and 8 p. m. (S. T.)
THIS WEEK
A very powerful and sensational drama
"ROMANY'S REVENGE"
AND
other Comic and Dramatic Films.
POPULAR HALF PRICES.
Plan at the Hall.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
From Thursday the 15th February, the well known historical film
"JUDITH OF BETHULIA"
will be shown

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30: TO-MORROW at 6 & 9-30
Important and expensive engagement of the World's Greatest Conjurer
M. E. BANDMAN presents the world-famous Chinese Illusionist
CHUNG LING SOO
Assisted by Miss SUEE SEEN and big Company
SUPPORTED BY VAUDEVILLE DIRECT FROM LONDON VARIETY THEATRE

Ivy and Madge **ABERDARE** the versatile Girls in "Black and White" Direct from the Palace Theatre, London.

ETHEL HILL entertainer from The Alhambra and Coliseum London.

GODARO Violinist.

CON COLYER Novelty Comedian.

LEYWOOD AND NORELL Burlesque Artistes.

Prices Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1. Plan at Rose & Co.
HALF PRICE MATINEES EVERY SAT. SUN. and WED. at 6 p.m.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE | Bombay's Premier Theatre TO-DAY at 6-30
Pathe's Gold Rooster Play, 4 parts
LITTLE MARY SUNSHINE
Featuring the most wonderful Baby in the world.
MAX LINDER PATHE'S GAZETTE.

An humble Invitation to Bombay and its wife
AT THE
ANGLO-AMERICAN CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.
(EAST OF OLYMPIA CINEMA)
WHERE
A most Thrilling, Sensational, Artistic and at the same time highly charmingly, amusing and instructive Masterpiece of its kind in the Film world, ever exhibited in Bombay will be staged by the indefatigable proprietors for your benefit under pioneer management.
From SATURDAY 10th instant.
The Mystery of Al-Sin
A Super Serial Film.
45000 Ft. Long. 8000 Ft. Weekly.
Wherein are depicted the exploits of a daring gang of Chinamen and American desperados in their full colour. Science, Art and Craftiness combined with merriment and instruction form the chief features of this master work.
Hold time by its forelock and miss not this opportunity.
To be distributed { Rs. 500 Cash Prizes } amongst the onlookers.

2 LAST TWO NIGHTS OF OUR PRESENT ATTRACTIVE BILL. 2
6-30. To-night 10.
GAIETY THEATRE
PALACE OF VARIETIES
TO-NIGHT.
THE GAIETY CO.'S
LATEST TRIUMPH.
The Amusing Whimsical Comedy
THE GIRL WITH THE WINK
Augmented with Varieties by
MISS ESSIE JENNINGS
MISS CHARLOTTA
MISS GEORGIE DEVOE
MR. CHICK MORRIS
MR. NORMAN WALLACE
And preceded in the 1st part by
A BRILLIANT CIRCUS PICTURE

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE Conversazione (open to members only) will be held in the TOWN HALL on MONDAY, 12th March, 1917, at 9-30 P.M. (S.T.) under the Patronage and in the presence of H. E. the GOVERNOR and LADY WILLINGDON.

Subscription and application for the membership (each member may bring two Lady guests) should be sent to Hon. Sec. Elphinstone College, Fort.

Last day for receiving pictures is THURSDAY noon the 8th March at the Town Hall.

BOMBAY WASHING CO.
PIONEER CLEANERS.
Military Square, opposite Watson Hotel, Fort.
30 Years' Experience.
Experts in stains removing without cleaning the whole garment.
DRY CLEANING
WITHOUT AID OF WATER
If within 24 hours, Extra Charges.
Except old white flannels and white Silks.
Discoloured Flannels Renovated by Chemical process.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

TO-NIGHT 3 SHOWS
6-30, 8-30 & 10 P. M.

EMPIRE CINEMA

TO-DAY
A COLOSSAL WAR FILM AT 6-30
A COLOSSAL WAR FILM AT 8-30
A COLOSSAL WAR FILM AT 10-0

"AN AMERICAN'S HOME"
OR "THE INVASION OF AMERICA."
THE MOST STUPENDOUS SPECTACLE EVER SCREENED.

Vividly dramatic, touching the heartstrings of your emotions, awakening your sympathies, your hatred and your love, you are awed with the magnitude and greatness of this Great Film Triumph.

"AN AMERICAN'S HOME"
OR "THE INVASION OF AMERICA."
THE MOST STUPENDOUS SPECTACLE EVER SCREENED.

This film shows the criminal folly of peace babbling while a powerful nation exists possessed of blood lust and an ambition for world domination.

The most remarkable Film of the Great War. The Bombardment and Destruction of New York by the Enemy Fleet! The Battle between Land Forces and the Invaders. The Aerial Bombardment of New York.

40 BATTLESHIPS! 40 CRUISERS! 40 DESTROYERS! 40 SUBMARINES! 25,000 TROOPS! 5,000 HORSES! 8,000 SUPERS.

This Film was produced by the National Preparedness League of America. THE FILM THAT CALLED AMERICA TO ARMS!!! A CALL TO ARMS AGAINST WAR!!!

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Saturday, Feb. 10th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	10,403,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	383,000
East Indian " "	274,000
American " "	4,110,000
Other " "	69,000
Total Sales	36,000
East Indian Sales	2,800
Total Speculation	2,000
" Export	...
East Indian Export	200
" " Stock	32,000
" " Forwarded	1,500
" " Actual Export	...
" " Imports	...
" " Speculation	400
American Afloat	120,000
East Indian Afloat	15,000
Total Afloat	853,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 10th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	18,003
" Exports to Great Britain	...
" " to Continent	8,000
Futures at New York March	15.44+4
" May	15.56+11
Spot Cotton at New York	15.55+5
" " New Orleans	17.19 No change.
Futures at New Orleans March	15.24+13
" " May	15.23+16
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10
Demand Bills	4.75 35
Silver Commercial Bars	77¼

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 10th.

Bar Silver Spot	37 5/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Firm	
Discount. Bank of England Rate 5½ per cent since 18th Jan. 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 1/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5½
" " " 6 "	5¾
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½
Consols 2½ %	51½ No change.
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	44¼
Indian Stock 3½ % (Sterling Loan)	63¼—¼
Government Securities 5 %	54¼
Ex. on London at Paris France.	27.80 No change.

WAR LOANS.

London, Feb. 10th.

3½% 1925—1928	£84⅛
4½% 1925—1945	£99½ No change.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 10th

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—63 lbs. Value	83

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley. Afloat Sellers	70

SEEDS.

Rapeseed. Feroszepore Usual Bold Jan.-Feb. Sellers	92
Rapeseed. Yellow Gujerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nominal	
Rapeseed. Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Jan.-Feb. quoted	90
Toria Rapeseed Feb.-Mar. Sellers	95

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Feb. Sellers	117

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£143½
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	138
Copper Braziers	...
Yellow Metal	...
Hard Spelter Nominal	42½

FREIGHT

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Oasis.—No. 1 nil.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar.	22/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay Feb.-Mar	22/9
Do. Karachi Feb.-Mar	22/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar.	24/9
Do. do. Bombay Feb.-Mar.	25
Do. do. Karachi Feb.-Mar.	25/1

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar. Paid	3/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June	3/4½ to 3/4¾

THE Importance OF this Mark

When Buying a Bicycle

All you need know is that your purchase bears this mark—the guarantee of highest quality and assurance of many years of perfect cycling. None but genuine B.S.A. Bicycles bear this mark, and you will save unnecessary risk and expense by relying on the great B.S.A. reputation.

RIDE A B.S.A BICYCLE

B.S.A. Lists free from

Bombay Agents:
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Calcutta Agents:
Sen & Pandit, 58, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.

Madras Agents:
The Elphinstone Co., Mount Road, Madras.
Addison & Co. - - Mount Road, Madras.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Feb. 12.

The market to-day ruled quiet throughout the whole day and M. G. Good Broach which opened at Rs. 378½ declined, on some bazaar selling to Rs. 375.

Read cotton is in limited demand:—

M. G. Broach 375½ April.
F. G. Bengal 276 March.
F. K./Akola 364/5 March.

Messrs PATEL BROS. APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Feb. 12th.

DESCRIPTION.		DELIVERY. Jan. 1917	Mar. April 1917. 1917	Spot COTTON.
Broach,	Good M.G.	..	380/1	..
Broach,	Fine M.G.	393/4	391	New
Bengal,	F.G. M.G.	280		270/80
Bengal,	Fine M.G.	291		285/95
Bengal,	Superfine M.G.			297/05
Rajputana,	Fine M.G.			285/95
Sind Panjab,	Fine M.G.			285/95
Kham. Akola	Fine M.G.	367/8		345/70
Ellich/Amraoti,	Fine M.G.			350/70
Dhamg./Pulgaon,	Fine M.G.			355/75
Yeotmal,	Fine M.G.			363/85
Nagpore,	Fine M.G.			370/85
Hingt./Wardha,	Fine G.M.			375/90
Khandelah,	Fine M.G.	359		340/50
Khandelah,	F.G. M.G.	381		315/30
Khandwa Sanawad,	F.G. M.G.			310/20
Jalna	F.G. M.G.			340/50
Indore,	F.G. M.G.			..
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G.			..
Nander,	F.G. M.G.			..
Mathia,	Fine M.G.			340/50
Mathia,	F.G. M.G.			330/40
Saw Ginned Dharwar	Good			..
Coompta,	Good M.G.			..
Westerns,	Good M.G.			..
Westerns	Good H.G.			..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE SD., LTD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 12th February, 1917, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.	298	290	283	Ready
Bengals (M.G.)	..	288	276	1/25th Mar. 17
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	296	288	278	Ready
	..	285	274	1/25th Mar. 17
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	354	324	Ready
	..	350	320	1/25th Mar. 17
Jalna (M.G.) (G.S.)	..	..	340	Ready
Barsee (M.G.) (G.S.)	..	..	368	Ready
Oomra M.G. (Fair Staple)	..	355	340	Ready
	..	..	..	
Akola Khamg.	..	360	345	Ready
Karanja (M.G.)	..	366	352	1/25th Mar. 17
	..	..	..	
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	..	358	343	Ready
	..	360	346	1/25th Mar. 17
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	360	345	Ready
	..	368	348	1/25th Mar. 17
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	364	349	Ready
	..	366	351	1/25th Mar. 17
Nagpore-Kamptl (M.G.)	..	3 0	355	Ready
	..	369	354	1/25th Mar. 17
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	370	355	Ready
	..	370	355	1/25th Mar. 17
	..	388	..	1/25th Mar. 17
Broach (M.G.)	..	386	..	376 Ap. 1917
	..	..	..	
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	365	345	Ready
Wadhwan (H.G.)	..	353	338	Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	..	342	332	Ready
	..	337	329	Mar. 17
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	395 April/May 1917
	..	..	..	
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	398 April/May 1917
	..	..	..	
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	390 May.-June 1917
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	380 May.-June 1917
	..	..	..	
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	405 April/May 1917
	..	..	..	
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	407 April-May 1917
	..	..	..	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Feb. 11th—4 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.		Bazaar Terms. Rs. a p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	..	45 8 0	6 11 0
" Cawnpore 70-30	..	45 8 0	6 11 0
" Karachi Bangla	..	45 8 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	..	6 12 0	7 2 0
" Cawnpore	..	6 10 0	7 0 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	..	7 0 0	7 6 0
Linseed Brown Bold	..	9 9 0	9 15 0
" Thin	..	9 4 0	9 10 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	..	49 0 0	9 7 0
" Gajar 75-25	..	46 0 0	9 4 0
" Gajar 50.50	..	44 0 0	9 0 0
" Black	..	40 0 0	8 2 0
Poppyseed, White	..	7 3 0	8 0 0
Groundnuts	..	44 0 0	....
Mowraseed	..	4 0 0	4 4 0
Jawree	..	32 0 0	5 0 0
Arandia	..	39 0 0	....
Forward		Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April-May	..	6 5 0	
Linseed, May	..	9 14 9	
Linseed Sept.	..	10 7 0	

BULLION.

The silver market is steady and a good amount of business was put through.

Eng. Bar Gold 25.
Shield Sovereign 16.6-
Dragon 15-12.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 92-1.
Silver 1st Sett. Ex-duty 92-1.
Silver 2nd Sett. Ex-duty 92-8.

EXCHANGE.

Is unchanged.
Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 7/32.
Bank D/Drafts 1/4 9/32.
3 months sight Credits 1/4 19/32.
3 months sight Francs 194½.
30 days sight Hongkong 169½.
30 days sight Shanghai 264½.
60 days sight Japan 150½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. Government Paper is quoted at 70.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan at 86.

SHARES.

There was no business in the share market yesterday as it was the last day of the February settlement.

TREASURY CASH BALANCES.

The following were the Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of:—

January 1915	.....	Rs. 18,97,48,000
January 1916	.....	Rs. 16,49,29,000
January 1917	.....	Rs. 18,26,52,000

THE KHATAU MAKANJI MILLS.

The annual meeting of the above mills was held yesterday when the annual report was adopted. We take the following extracts from it:—

The net profits of the Company amount to Rs. 5,39,997-12-11 including Rs. 260 8-8 brought forward from the last year's account. Deducting from the above sum Rs. 49,750 declared as half-yearly dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share, there remains a balance of Rs. 4,90,247-12-11 from which the Directors have set aside Rs. 3,77,071-10-0 From the available balance of Rs. 1,13,176-2-11 the Directors recommend appropriation as under:—

Dividend at the rate of Rs. 100 per share free of income tax Rs. 99,500, bonus to the Company's employes Rs. 10,000, balance to be carried forward to next year's account Rs. 3,076-2-11 making a total of Rs. 1,13,176-2-11.

It is with feelings of deep and sincere grief that your Directors have to record the great loss they, as well as the Company, have sustained by the lamentable deaath of their Chairman and the senior member of the firm of the Agents, Mr. Gordhandas Khattau at Nasik on 17th November, 1916. The mill and office were closed on 17th and 18th November as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased. For the last thirty-two years as the senior partner in the Agents' firm and also as a Director and Chairman of tht Board, he rendered most valuable services to the Company by his conspicuous abilities and his uncommon diligence and perseverance.

After the above resolutions were passed Mr. Maneklal Vijbhukhandas Danavalla—one of the shareholders—expressed his views as follows:—

The late Mr. Gordhandas Khattau exerted most strenuously to preserve the best interests of the company and brought it to such a high state of prosperity by his personal supervision. By his able management the value of the shares which was less than Rs. 500 has risen to more than Rs. 1,800 and handsome dividends are being now declared. By the lamentable bereavement of such a sagacious and capable Chairman of the Board and the senior partner of the Agents' firm the company has sustained a great loss and the shareholders beg to express their heartfelt feelings of extreme sorrow for his sad demise.

Another shareholder Mr. Bejanji Manekji Vachha, alss expressed feelings of grief on behalf of the shareholders.

The Board have appointed Mr. Tulsidas Gordhandas as Director in place of the late Mr. Gordhandas Khattau.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

The market opened dull without much inquiry for either coal shares or jute shares to-day and the business was reported on a comparatively small scale. There was, however, no further decline in rates and the tone of the market at the close was steady but inactive. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bansra 23-10, 23-12, 24, 24-4; Baraboni 13-8, 13-12; Imperial 11; Lakurka 34-8; New Beerbhoom 50; Royal 4; Sutkidih 13-12½.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 340; Barnagore (ord) 101-8; 102, 103; Belvedere (ord) 314; Clive (ord) 135, 133, 132-8; Dalhousie (ord) 273, 274-8, 275; Fort William (ord) 143; Hooghly (ord) 50, 50-4; Kamarhatty (ord) 308; Kanknarrah (ord) 415, 417; Northbrook (ord) 28-4, 28-8; Standard (ord) 302, 305; Vaverley 10.

Government paper 3½ per cent was quoted at Rs. 70-6 to Rs. 70-10 and small lots were done at Rs. 71 to Rs. 71-8.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Still ft in	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h m	Depth on Still. ft in.
	Feb.			Feb.		
Mon	12	m 1 52	27 8	12	m 8 4	17 3
		2 26a	28 2		7 58a	19 0
Tues	13	m 2 20	27 11	13	m 8 55	17 4
		3 0a	25 7		8 20a	20 1
Wed	14	m 2 52	26 5	14	m 9 15	17 7
		4 4a	25 0		9 10a	21 2
Thur	15	m 3 2	25 7	15	m 10 10	17 10
		5 18a	24 8		10 28a	23 2
Fri	16	m 4 36	24 10	16	m 11 32	18 0
		6 58a	24 11			
Sat	17	m 6 5	24 5	17	m 1 14	22 4
		8 37a	25 11		1 3a	17 8
Sun	18	m 7 44	24 9	18	m 2 41	21 4
		9 30a	27 3		2 19a	16 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Feb.		Sunrise.	Sunset
" 12	(Monday)	" 7h. 8m.	" 6h. 37m.
" 13	(Tuesday)	" 7h. 8m.	" 6h. 38m.
" 14	(Wednesday)	" 7h. 8m.	" 6h. 39m
" 15	(Toursday)	" 7h. 7m	" 6h. 39m.
" 16	(Friday)	" 7h. 7m.	" 6h. 40m.
" 17	(Saturday)	" 7h. 6m.	" 6h. 40m.
" 18	(Sunday)	" 7h. 6m.	" 6h. 40m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter 1917 Jan. 8th. 6h. 31.5m. a.m
Full Moon 1917 Feb. 7th. 8h. 58.4m. a.m
Last Quarter " 15th. 7h. 23.2m. a.m.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 12.

The depression in Northern India has given light local rain in Assam and Orissa and has almost disappeared.

Forecast:—No great change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 12th February 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear.—Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess except at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in upper Sind and normal or in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess in upper Sind and at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has become normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south-eastern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the extreme western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has become normal.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry and is likely to continue so.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 12th of February 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	6 73	—1.44
Do. (11th Feb.)	70.2	60 5	60	..	4.20	1.45
Jask	75.5	56.5	65	..	..	..
Do. (Feb.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (th Feb.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	81.3	49.0	71	..	0.23	—0.70
Rawalpindi	72 3	37 3	63	..	0.64	—4.18
Lahore	76 0	44.3	72	..	0.12	—1.86
Hissar	76 4	44.4	48	..	0.57	..
Ambala	74.7	45.3	59	..	0.45	—3.14
Delhi	73.8	52.0	56	..	0.55	—1.39
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	75.2	50.0	49	..	0.46	—0.68
Mainpuri	73.5	48.1	67	..	1.56	—0.37
Jhansi	77.6	50.3	61	..	2 14	0.89
Cawnpore	73 8	51.6	71	..	3.87	2.45
Allahabad	74.8	51.5	70	..	2.88	1 29
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	83 9	49.2	74	..	0.09	—0 60
Karachi	78 9	63.7	72	..	0.18	—0.81
Ajmer	78 9	44.7	54	..	0	—0.94
Jaipore	75.7	47.3	44	..	0.41	—0.56
Kotah	79 6	54.2	47	..	0.12	—0 50
Mount Abu	63.8	50.0	25	..	0.41	—0.41
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	82.4	57.7	56	..	0.53	0.20
Dwarka	76 9	66.7	65	..	0	—0.35
Veraval	79 1	60.5	40	..	0	—0.44
Rajkot	84.8	49.9	38	..	0.02	—0.40
Bhavnagar Para	85.0	55 8	63	..	0	—0.43
Surat	86.3	59 7	55	..	0	—0.30
Ahmedabad	88.0	61.1	57	..	1.04	0.72
Deesa	?	47.2	40	..	1.13	0.52
Neemuch	79 2	52.1	55	..	1.76	1.05
Indore	..	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	79 8	55.5	73	..	5.23	3 45
Saugor	77.0	53.2	61	..	3.06	1.35
Hoshangabad	80.1	56 0	65	..	4.66	3 29
Khandwa	84 1	56 8	53	..	1.68	0.68
Akola	85.5	56 5	66	..	4.67	3.14
Amraoti	85.4	62 3	48	..	4.11	2 55
Nagpur	86.6	59.8	57	..	5.67	3 88
Chanda	88.5	68.0	79	..	4.64	3.11
Raipur	85.0	64.6	66	..	5.92	4.79
KONKAN—						
Bombay	81.2	68.8	81	..	2.40	1.85
Ratnagiri	84.3	67.9	71	..	8.65	7.96
Mormugao	85.3	70 3	75	..	5.50	4.32
Karwar	86 2	68.2	9	..	9.68	7.75
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90.3	52.7	51	..	1.65	0 85
Ahmednagar	85.6	56.6	45	..	2.08	0.81
Poona	87.2	61.6	70	..	2.93	1.83
Sholapur	89 8	64 6	47	..	9.16	7.67
Bijapur	89.0	66.7	48	..	9.80	8.57
Belgaum	87.0	61.5	57	..	11.56	9 64
Aurangabad	84 7	60 9	4	..	2.05	0.93
Nizamabad (Indur).	88.9	65.0	71	..	3.21	2.13
Hyderabad	85.7	60.4	71	..	3 99	2 63
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	88.0	74.0	80	..	6.27	2.92
Calicut	87.2	74.4	9	..	6.23	—0.07
Cochin	92.6	74.7	81	..	4.84	—3.98
Colombo	84 1	67.3	97	..	14.77	—7 32
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	84 2	64 1	91	..	11.00	4.58
Bellary	91.5	65 9	57	..	5 73	3.50
Cuddapah	93 1	67 6	78	..	4.87	0.16
Madras	84.7	65 7	90	..	18.52	—1.14
Bangalore	86.3	58 8	61	..	11.10	7.47
Coimbatore	90 3	65.7	79	..	7.86	2.17
Trichinopoly	91.6	68.6	79	..	3.38	—4.66
Negapatam	83.0	69.5	93	..	16.40	—12 43

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 11th Feb. 1917

Means of observations taken at 5 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.965 Inch.
Temperature of Air	75.0 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67.4 "
Dew Point	63.5 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.680 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky Cloudy—10)	4.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	81.2 "
Minimum do. do.	71.1 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW,WNW,NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours from midnight to midnight	139 Miles.

FRESH LIMITED STOCK OF THE WORLD KNOWN

ANCHOR MILK

ANCHOR MILK

Trade Mark of the „ANCHOR BRAND MILK"
ANCHOR BRAND MILK
by which this PRESERVED MILK is guaranteed to be prepared from the
very best skimmed milk.

Sweetened Condensed Skimmed Milk.

JUST ARRIVED.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

HOLLAND-BOMBAY TRADING CO., LTD.
75, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

EXPERIENCE vs TROPICAL DISEASE.

ASK any "old timer" a good thing for Fever, Ague or Influenza and he will tell you to get Batliwalla's! His experience has proved that Batliwalla's beats the disease

Ask your dealer for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills.

Batliwalla's Tonic Pills, for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc

Batliwalla's Tooth-Powder is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs.

Batliwalla's Ring-Worm Ointment cures Ring-Worm, Dhobies Itch, etc., in a day.

Batliwalla's Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 gr. & 2 grs. in bottles of 100 each.

May be had of all Dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, SONS & CO., LD. Warli Laboratory, Dadar, BOMBAY.

Well-known and Famous TAILORS

Reliable Shirts Maker

SPECIALITIES:

Jodhpore breeches and Riding habits.

VULLEY & SONS,

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Holland House, next to Hotel Majestic, Colaba Causeway, BOMBAY.

AUSTRALIAN PRESERVES

Jams, Fruits, Marmalade and dried apple rings now obtainable

FROM

THE SECRETARY
THE SALVATION ARMY,
19, NAPIER ROAD, POONA.
Price list on application.

Absolutely Free

40 years' experience, late Government Medical Officer

RAI SAHEB DR. BOSS'S

SECRETS OF HAPPY LIFE

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Apply to—

The Swastha Sahaya Pharmacy,
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P. P. RELE & SONS,

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Inform us your birth place exact birth-time, and date, and we shall tell you your future in exact.

Charge:—One question sent by V.P. 10 Annas.

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9, Kasba, Poona.

FREE! REAL ENGLISH WATCH FREE!

Purchasers of our Novelty Fountain Pen (not Japan-made) 14-ct. Gold-plated nib, 1 extra medium nib, 1 clip and a bottle of ink, will get the above watch free.

Price, Rs. 2-14

MADRAS MAIL ORDER CO.,
China Bazar Road, MADRAS.

R. S. UNANI'S SPECIFIC.

This medicine is an invaluable specific. It allays burning in the urethra and cures long-standing cases of a well-known disease of that organ in three days. I invite the attention of those who require this sort of Medicine, to give me a trial and judge for themselves of the value of this Medicine. (Price—1 Rupee.)

R. S. UNANI'S TONIC PILLS

These pills cure debility and exhaustion originating in any cause and restore the vigour of manhood, renovate memory, remove weakness and impart inexhaustible strength to the body, sharpen the vision, bestow sound sleep, purify the blood, restore lost digestive powers, create a healthy appetite, remove constipation, sustain juvenescence, and completely re-invigorate the vital powers.

In fact these pills are the only specific for curing physical, intellectual, and nervous debility. Our pills can be used by men, women and youth alike without any restriction whatsoever. (Price—1 Rupee.)

DR. REHMTOOLLA SULEMANJEE.

Corner of Grant Road, Play House Bombay.

HALF PRICE SALE!

Upto 15th February 1917.

Our Satisfaction Flute Harmonium is very sweet and best suited for all climates and musics. Guaranteed for 3 years. Prices:—Single reed Rs. 40, 45, 50, now sold for Rs. 20, 22-8, 25. Double reed Rs. 60, 70, 80, 90, now sold for Rs. 30, 35, 40 45. Best Double reed Folding Harmonium (which can be played both by hands and legs):—No. 1. Original price Rs. 130, now sold for Rs. 65. No. 2, original price Rs. 180, now offered for Rs. 90. Every order must accompany one-fourth the value in advance.

NATIONAL HARMONIUM CO.,
10-3, Lower Chitpur Road, (B.).
CALCUTTA.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence the enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8...

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 6th of Shehervar, 1286.
Mahomedan: 20th of Rubee-ul-Akhir, 1335.
Hindu: 6th of Magh Vad, 1973.
Sunrise: 7h. 8m.; Sunset: 6h. 38m.
Phase of the Moon, Last Quarter, Feb. 15.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14.

Bank of India, Ltd., Annual General Meeting, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, 3 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Chung Ling Soo, at 9-30 p.m., Matinee at 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, Feb. 15.

Annual Meeting, Indo-British Institution, 5-30, H. E. the Governer will preside.

FRIDAY, Feb. 16.

School Entertainment, Clare Road Convent, 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 17.

Excelsior Theatre: Chung Ling Soo, at 6 and 9-30 p.m.
Concert, Clare Road Convent, Byculla, 6-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Cinema Picture at 6-30: Chung Ling Soo at 9-30 p.m.
Empire Cinema: "An American's Home," at 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House, 6-45 and 10 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: at 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, 10 p.m., Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.
New Alexandra Cinema, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.
West End Cinema, Charni Road: 6-45, 8-30 and 10.
New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 9-45 and 10-30.
Anglo-American Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 10	21 30
Poona Mail	11 15	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd & Inter-Class)	8 40	7
Poona Express	19 35	7 55
South East Passenger	15 35 & 24	

Punjab, Calcutta and Madras Postal Expresses. (Departure Seven hours after Mail Steamer is signalled.)

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Gujarat Mail	8 35	21 0
Kathiawar Express 3rd Class	7 40	21 20
Slow Passenger	20 50	7 45

1ST BOMBAY TROOP BADEN POWELL BOY SCOUTS.

Feb. 9.

Orders for the week ending Saturday, February 17th.

Tuesday, 13th:—Plain clothes parade on Maidan at 5-30 p.m. Instructions in 1st Aid Work and 2nd Class Tests. Cubs—Signalling and Scout Law.

Thursday, 15th:—Fire lighting drill on Maidan at 8-45 p.m. Plain clothes with staves.

Saturday, 17th:—Details issued later.

Will those who were absent from parade on 7th instant, please report to A-S-M to-day.

Accoutrements:—In future, knives with lanyards and life lines will be worn on all uniform parades.

Transfers:—Cub. S. Ericson to Kangaroo Patrol.

Orderly Patrol Leader:—P/L. E. Nissen.

ALFRED G. FOOX,
A-S-M in Charge.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by the Hon. Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Wardlaw-Milne Commanding.

Feb. 12.

No. 18—Duties.

Duties for the week commencing Monday 12th instant:—

Orderly officer for the current week Lieut. W. Dunkerley.

Orderly officer next for duty Lieut. W. N. Cartland.

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Coy. Sergt. E. E. Bellamy.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Coy. Sergt. V. Y Smith.

Orderly Sergt. E. E. Coy. Corpl. R. S. Meyer

No. 19—Parades.

Tuesday 13th 7 a.m. Signalling and Range Finders 15 pr. B. L. work. Nos. 1 & 2 Coys. 15 pr. section gun drill. Recruits 1, 2, & E. E. Coys. rifle exercises.

7 p.m. 1 and 2 Coys. recruits rifle exercises. Remainder Fuze Setting and Layers' instructions.

Wednesday 14th 7 a.m. Signalling and Range Finders 15 pr. B. L. work.

7 a.m. 1 and 2 Coys. 15 pr. B. L. section gun drill.

7 a.m. 1, 2, and E. E. Coys. recruits rifle exercises.

9-30 p.m. Monthly Whist Drive and Dance. Admission Re. 1. Members are requested to invite their friends. Dress.—Uniform.

Thursday 15th 7 p.m. 1, 2, and E. E. Coys. recruits rifles exercises.

Friday 16th 7 a.m. 1, 2, & E. E. Coys. will parade to practice ceremonial as for the inspection of the Inspector-General of Volunteers.

7 p.m. 1, 2, and E. E. Coys. recruits rifle exercises. 1 and 2 Coys. Fuze Setting and Layers' instructions.

Saturday 17th 7 a.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Coys. (including recruits) 15 pr. B. L. instructions in Care and Preservation of Gun and Carriage.

No leave.

The undermentioned have been granted leave of absence as stated below:—Gunner J. P. Ottley, No. 2 Coy., B. V. A., from 10th February 1917, to 5th March 1917, inclusive. Sergt. S. W. Walton, E. E. Coy. B. V. A., from 10th February 1917, to 15th February, 1917, inclusive.

No. 20—Inspection.

The Inspector-General of Volunteers will inspect the Corps at the Town Hall on 18th instant, at 8 a.m. Dress Drill order with side arms. (Artillery Coys. shorts. E. E. Coy. trousers).

Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICES.

All officers are to return their servants passes for Middle Ground as early as possible to Headquarters.

All the above parades are at Headquarters, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

All the recruits must attend these parades.

All rifles to be returned to Headquarters by to-morrow morning.

7 p.m. Tuesday and Friday D. R. F. Class.

P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.

BAND AT LADIES' GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell. Band this evening a programme of music, under Master, commencing at 6-15.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Of the 95 patients treated in the Petit Parsi General Hospital during the month of December, 48 were newly admitted. Forty-three were discharged as cured, ten left relieved, three died and 39 remained at the end of the month. The number of free patients was 37.

SALLE FRANCAISE.

Mr. Louis Peltier will give a "causerie" to-morrow at the Salle Francaise, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, at 6-15 (S.T.) on "Chopin." He will have the assistance in illustrating his address of Mlle L. Benjamin and Mlle D. Jensen who will perform some typical works of the great composer.

FIRE IN A WEDDING MANDAP.

A fire broke out on Sunday night in a wedding mandup belonging to one Ambaji Gungaram in 9th Kamatipura Lane. It appears that a naked light set fire to the cloth decoration after the guests had left the place. The whole mundap was soon ablaze but the fire was quickly put out by the residents of the locality. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 2,000.

CHILD FOUND DEAD IN A DITCH.

A two-year old daughter of Demsey Raghoo, a potter, residing at Vincent Road, was missed on Sunday evening from the place where she had been playing near the house. A search was made and her body was found in a ditch about ten yards from the house. The ditch was filled with water about three feet deep from a water pipe which burst sometime ago. The child seemed to have fallen into it whilst playing.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were six attacks and eight deaths from plague on Sunday. Maratha Hospital reporting four deaths, Mandvi two attacks, Middle and Lower Colaba, Chukla and Kumbharwada one attack and one death each, Parel one death and Umarkhari one attack. The total mortality from all causes was 85 against 114 on the corresponding day of last year and 53 on that of 1915.

RAID ON A GAMBLING DEN.

FOUR OF THE ACCUSED SENTENCED.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court Shri Ram and seven other Marwaris were charged with gambling, by Sub-Inspector Chimanlal. Mr. O. A. Harker, Deputy Commissioner of Police on receiving information that gambling was carried on in the accused's room in Motisha's Lane issued a warrant, and the place was raided by Deputy Inspector Histed and Sub-Inspector Chimanlal on January 3rd when the accused were found wagering and betting on figures which denoted the price in Calcutta of the auction sale of opium chests. Betting papers were also found there. The accused pleaded not guilty but admitted possession of betting papers, and wagering on them. It was found that the papers contained the names of the first four accused only and others were acquitted. The first accused was fined Rs. 75, and the other three Rs. 25 each.

UNLAWFUL OBSTRUCTION.

ACCUSED SENTENECED TO A MONTH'S SIMPLE IMPRISONMENT.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate Abdul Kassam an old offender was charged by Sub-Inspector Achrekar with unlawfully obstructing Hursandas Punamlal, a silk merchant of Hyderabad. It was stated that while the complainant was boarding a tram on Sunday the accused pulled him off and said he would search him, as he was a policeman in disguise. The complainant refused to allow the accused to search him, whereupon the accused proposed that they should got to a hotel and discuss the matter, but the complainant handed him over to the Police. The accused was sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment.

ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN OPIUM:

TWO MARWARIS SENTENCED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Sub-Inspector Kaikobad Nowroji of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police charged Vira Sura and Rupla Kala, Marwaris, with importing eight pounds of opium, valued at Rs. 220. It appeared from the evidence that the accused, who came from Bhindwara in Rajputant, alighted at Grant Road Station on Monday morning, when on their luggage being searched on suspicion they were found in possession of four pounds of opium each. They were convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 100 each, in default, to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

ACCUSED GETS A MONTH'S HARD LABOUR

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Excise Inspector Velloze charged a Hindu, Bawan Manga, with possessing without license fifteen grains of cocaine at Kumbharwada on the night of Saturday last. The accused was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

RASH MOTOR DRIVER FINED.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Fitzgerald charged John Periera, driver of motor van No. 4112, with rash and negligent driving. Mr. Gadkari defended.

It was stated that while a shigram belonging to Mr. Sursing Mathradas was going along Fort Street on the evening of Saturday last and was opposite the west pavement of the General Post Office, the accused's van came from the Bazar Gate Street and collided with the horse of the shigram, throwing down the animal and injuring it. The accused, it was stated, was on the wrong side of the road.

The defence was that the motor vehicle was going slowly and was on the proper side of the road.

The accused was fined Rs. 75 out of which Rs. 40 were paid to the complainant as compensation.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE COURT

LEAVE TO APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL

RULE MADE ABSOLUTE.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton.)

K. VENKATARAO SETHAPATHY & ANOTHER (Appellant and first Defendant) v. KHIMJI ASSUR VIRJI, (Respondent and Plaintiff).

This was the hearing of two rules obtained by the appellant calling upon the respondent to show cause why certificates of leave to appeal to the Privy Council should not be granted to him. The appellant appeared in person in support of the Rules.

The Hon. Mr. Strangman instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co. appeared for the respondent to show cause against the rules.

Briefly the facts are that in suit No. 691 of 1915, a suit to realise certain immoveable property situate at Bareilly in the Madras Presidency, mortgaged by the appellant (defendant) to the respondent (plaintiff), an order was made by the trial Judge on a motion, appointing plaintiff receiver of the cotton and yarn which remained deposited with him and giving the receiver power to sell the same by auction or private contract. This order was confirmed in appeal by their Lordships in the Appellate Court.

In the other suit No. 692 of 1915, filed by the respondent (plaintiff) against the appellant (defendant) to realise immoveable property situate at Bareilly and mortgaged to the plaintiff, Mr. Justice Davar passed a preliminary decree for sale of the mortgaged property. In appeal this decree was confirmed by their Lordships in the Appellate Court.

From both these decrees of the Appellate Court, the defendant-appellant prayed for a certificate for leave to appeal to the Privy Council.

Mr. Strangman in showing cause against the rule submitted that in the first case the order appealed against was not a final order and therefore no leave to appeal could be granted under clauses a and b of Section 109 and Section 110 of the Civil Procedure Code. For the second case he submitted that the uniform practice of the Court was to pass decrees for sale etc. although the mortgaged properties were situate outside Bombay Presidency, if the mortgage deed was executed in Bombay and leave to file the suit was obtained from the Court under clause 12 of the Letters Patent. The High Court had therefore decided that it had jurisdiction to try such suits and therefore there was no substantial point of law involved in the case.

The appellant, appearing in person submitted that these were fit cases for appeal to the Privy Council and in the latter case a substantial question of law as to jurisdiction was involved.

JUDGMENT.

Their Lordships delivered the following judgment, discharging the rule in one case and allowing leave to appeal to the Privy Council in the other:—

The first defendant in two different suits has obtained rules for a certificate of leave to appeal to the Privy Council. In the first of the suits, namely 691 of 1915, of which the appeal to this Court is Appeal 12 of 1916, the subject of complaint is an order made by the trial judge on a motion appointing the plaintiff receiver of the cotton and yarn which remained deposited with him and giving the receiver power to sell the same by public auction or private contract at such price and on such terms as the plaintiff might think reasonable. The application of the appellant is that a certificate may be granted to him to appeal to the Privy Council on the ground that the value of the subject matter involves the claim or question relating to property of the value of Rs. 10,000 or upwards and that the appeal involves a substantial question of law. It is pointed out by the learned counsel for the respondent that the certificate is asked for under clauses (a) and (b) of Section 109 read with Section 110 of the Civil Procedure Code, and that those clauses and that section relate only to decrees or final orders, and it is contended that the order which is the subject of appeal to this Court is not a final order. That proposition is incontestable, and the appellant having been referred to O. 39 R. 6 which falls under the heading of "Interlocutory orders," admits that the order was made under that rule. So far as point of law is concerned, we are of opinion that there is no point of law. An order for the appointment of a Receiver giving him power to sell moveable property in his possession does not raise any substantial question of law or of jurisdiction. The rule therefore, must be discharged with costs.

The second rule arises out of suit 692 of 1915 and Appeal No. 27 of 1916. In that case the question argued before this Court in the appeal was as to the Jurisdiction of the Court to pass a decree for sale in a mortgage suit filed in Bombay relating to property in another Presidency. It appears from the argument of the Advocate-General in Holkar v. Dadabhai 14 Bom. p. 353, that in 1890 this Court had for 18 years exercised jurisdiction over cases like the present and since Holkar's case this Court has exercised Jurisdiction in similar cases for a further period of 27 years. That makes a consecutive period of 45 years during which the practice has been uniform to entertain mortgage suits in this Court relating to land outside this Presidency and many titles have been founded upon decrees in such suits. At the same time it cannot be disputed that as an original question free from previous decisions, the question of the Jurisdiction of the Court over land outside the Presidency is a substantial question of law. We have not been referred to any case in which the Privy Council has expressly dealt with it, and therefore we think that the Rule may be made absolute on the ground that the appeal involves a substantial question of law. The costs will be costs in appeal.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

NEW MOFUSSIL CO,

A DIRECTOR'S APPOINTMENT OBJECTED.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

BYRAMJI NAOROJI GAMADIA.—Plaintiff v. HERBERT R. GREAVES, DEVIDAS MADHAVJI THAKERSEY, THOMAS D. MOORE & THE NEW MOFUSSIL CO.,—Defendants.

This was a notice of motion calling upon the first three defendans to show cause why they should not be restrained by an interim injunction from acting or purporting to act as the board of directors of the company, and likewise calling upon the third defendant to show cause why he should not be restrained by an interim injunction from acting or purporting to act as the managing director of the company.

The present litigation arose under these circumstances. In a suit filed by the company against the plaintiff his Lordship held that the plaintiff, his brother Mr. Jehangir Gamadia and Mr. James P. Chrystal were disqualified to act as directors. As a result of that decision there were left only two persons to act as directors viz the first and the second defendant. The judgment was delivered on the 19th of January last. On the same day the two remaining directors purported to hold a meeting of the board of directors and purported to pass a resolution appointing the third defendant as the managing director. The third defendant was then the chief agent of the company under a written agreement for a period which had not then expired.

The plaintiff contended that according to the Articles of Association though it was permissible for two directors to act as a quorum yet the board to be duly constituted must consist of at least three directors. Article 83 laid down that the minimum number of directors should be three and the maximum number should be five. Therefore in as much as only two directors were left there was no properly constituted board. No legally constituted board had met on that day which could do any business and accordingly Mr. Moore's appointment was bad. It was true that under the Articles of Association any casual vacancy occurring in the number of directors could be filled up by the board, but that board must be, according to the definition, duly constituted, and the minimum number of directors then existing to constitute such a board should be three. This was an imperative and a mandatory rule and unless there was any other express rule to the contrary giving power to the continuing or remaining directors to do certain acts and fill up the vacancy caused by certain circumstances the remaining directors could not do so. The plaintiff also contended that Mr. Moore being still the chief agent, as the period mentioned in the agreement had not expired, was disqualified from acting as a managing director by reason of Article 96, which stated that a director vacated his office "ipso facto" by reason of his holding any office or place of profit under the company. The only course open to the directors was to have called an extraordinary meeting of the shareholders and to have the proper numbers of directors appointed.

The defendants contended that under Article 107 of the Association the two directors who could form a quorum were entitled to act as directors and make the appointment of a new director to fill in the vacancy, having regard to the definition of the word "board". The continuing directors of the board were entitled to act whether the number was less than three or not.

As to the disqualification of Mr. Moore the very acceptance by him of the office of the managing director involved the relinquishment of his office as the chief agent. So it was understood and acted upon by all the parties.

Mr. C. H. Setalvad with Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman appeared for the first defendant. Mr. D. N. Bahdurji appeared for the second defendant. Mr. J. D. Inverarity appeared for the third and fourth defendants.

His Lordship after hearing counsel said that as the parties refused to agree that the order on the motion be considered as the order in the suit and having regard to the undertaking given by Mr. Strangman that the defendants undertook not to make any further appointments to the board pending the hearing of the suit and taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case, his Lordship would make no order on the motion and made costs costs in the cause.

Attorneys for the plaintiff:—Messrs. Merwanji Kolah, Romer, Billimoria and Co.

Attorneys for the first defendant: Messrs. Payne & Co.

Attorneys for the second defendant:—Messrs. Mulla & Mulla.

Attorneys for the third and fourth defendant:—Messrs. Crawford Bailey & Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 13TH OF FEBRUARY, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HEATON.

In the Division Court No. 52.

FOR DISMISSAL

2-17-825-13.—Mulla & Mulla, Chandra Lillam, a firm v. Devidas Fulchand & Co., a firm, Shamrao M & H.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

49-16-1415-15—Hiralal and Co, Bhaidas Shivdas v Bai Gulab and anr, Mehta D and L, Edg G W and Co.

50-16-215-16—Captain and V, Shapurji Sorabji Kavarana and ors v Ebrahimbhoy Kadibhoy, Mehta D and L.

44-16-112-15—Matu J and M, Shirinbai and anr v Sakinabai and ors, Edg G W and Co, Matu J and M.

47-16-112-15—Payne and Co, Cassamalli Jairajbhai Peerbhai v Sakinabai and ors, Edg G W and Co, Matu J and M, Payne and Co.

45-16-131-14—Payne and Co, Cassamalli Jairajbhai v Ardesir M Madon and ors, Matu J and M, Edg G W and Co, Sm B and Co, Payne and Co.

46-16-293-16—Daph F and D, Messrs Javeri and Co a firm v Messrs Surji Vallabhdas and Co a firm, Dik Dh and P.

37-16-414-14.—Surajmal and Co., Dharmappa Appaji Subhedar v The National Financing and Com Corporation Ltd, Matu J and M.

S C 53-16-931-16—Jam R and D, Valibai widow v The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co Ltd and ors, Payne and Co.

54-16-1032-15—Payne and Co, Burzor Framroz R Joshi v Mahomed Dada and Co, Wadia G and Co.

55-16-691-15—Daph F and D, K Vencatarao Sethupatty and anr v Khimji Assur Virji and ors, Payne and Co, Kharas and Co.

56-16-337-16—Jam R and D, B G Horniman v Soorajmal B Mehta, Cragie B and Co.

57-16-349-16—Ard H D and Co, Abraham E J Abraham v Rai Bahadur Kalianmal Tillockchand, Mer K and Co.

43-16-779-16—Bhimji and Co, Nanji Govindji v Sakarchand Khushalchand, M B Chothia.

S C 59-16-382-16—Daph F and D, Sulleman Haji Essak v Khima Suttra and anr, Payne and Co.

62-16-554-15—Ard H D and Co, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v The Poona Cotton and Silk Mafg Co Ltd in Liquidation, Ard H D and Co, Bhimji K and G.

BEFORE THE HON MR JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

273-16.—Motichand & D, Bhogilal Mohanlal v. Messrs Sankalchand Jivandas, Pandia & Co., Part heard.

1430-15.—Amin & D, Sakaram Namdeo v. Talsabai & others, Jeh M & Somji.

S C C 485-18503-16.—Malvi H M & R, Mohanlal Narandas & anr, v. A K Khambatta & ors. In person, Payne & Co.

168-15.—Daph F & D, Chotalal Ishwardas v. Gastaji Mancherji Cooper, Khambatta & Co.

414-16.—C P D'Cunha, Balaram Bhaskar & ors v. Ramcrishna Harischandra & ors, Jehangir & Seerva.

575-16.—N C Dalal, Kapurchand Bhagwanji & Co. a firm v. Jagganath Dharmaji Patel, D J Mantri.

845-14.—Pandya & Co.., Gulabchand Amratlal a firm v. Ramrattan Malani, a firm, Jam R & Devidas.

1011-16.—Ragh Nagindas & Co., Anubai alias Anandibai v. Bai Laxmibai, widow, Judah & Solomon.

837-16.—Ard H D & Co., Sakerbai, widow v. Vallabhdas Damji, Bhimji & Co.

588-16.—Rustomji & Gir, Bhalchandra Damodhar & ors, John Feleciano Misquita, Pandia & Co.

182-16.—Jam R & D, Fatmabai, widow & anr v. Tyabally Abdul Hussein & ors, Payne & Co., Un P & P.

807-16.—Ragh N & Co., Malayya Venkayya Jamswar a firm v. Konda Luchhiram, Madhowji K & Ch.

246-15.—Ard H D & Co., Doogarsey Soonderji & anr v. Maneckbai widow, Nanu H & Co.

68-16.—Motichand & D, Karmashankar Hirji Pandia v. Padamsingh Narsighbhai Thakar, Shamrao & Hiralal.

867-16.—Motichand & D, Kachrabhai Nagindas v. Vahaljibhai Nahalchand & ors.

1344-15.—Malvi H M & R, Sunderbai widow v. Panalal Chunilal & anr, Shroff D & Co.

1413-15.—Madh K & Ch, Dungarsi Lakhmidas v. Keshavji Megiji & Co., a firm, Ard H D & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

416-16.—Surveyor & Co., Krishnadas Govardhandas v. Dattatrya Balkrishna Tapre & ors.

696-16.—G B Pandya Hunsraj Tejmull a firm v. Jagrup Randad.

792-16.—Mulla & Mulla, Haji Mirza Ali Akbar Dehdushti v. Haji Mahomed Husein Kazram.

793-16.—Mulla & Mulla, Haji Mirza Ali Akbar Dehdushti v Maasoodia Company.

831-16.—Vachhad & Co., Messrs Kaderbhai Fazulbhai a firm v. Khoja Jussabhai Vallibhai, Kanga & Sayani.

1031-16.—Motichand & D, Manilal Rekharchand v. Nanabhai Cowasji Engineer.

1080-16.—N C Dalal, Mahadeo Anandji & anr v. Bai Chandancore widow.

1186-16.—Matu J & M, Dharamsey Jetha & Co. a firm v. Dharsey Kanji & anr, Bhai K & G.

1254-16.—Merwanji K & Co., Shamchandra Rampratap v. Mohanlal Shivnarayen & ors, Tyabji D & Co.

1357-16.—Mulji & Tha, S Dewaji Pant v. K Satyanarayen, Pocha & Co.

1368-16.—Daph F & D, Dalatram Kundanmal a firm v. Jamnadharji Somramji Potdar & anr.

1398-16.—Motichand & D, Hansraj Kissonlal a firm v. Choturam Radhakisson & anr.

1401-16.—Madh K & C, Navalram Kashiram a firm v. Chhogalal Dad & ors, Motichand & D.

1402—16.—Kanga & Sayni Jagmohandas Dharamdas v. Chandulal Motilal.

3-17.—Surajmal & Co., Bhutaji Fattaji a firm v. Bai Chuni widow.

5-17.—Wadia G & Co., Thakorseydas Shivsahayamal a firm v. Valkart Brothers a firm, Payne & Co.

75-17.—Captain & V, Jehangir Bhicaji v. Dimjar K Irani, Mulla & Mulla.

91-17.—Tyabji D & Co., Chandulal Dayabhai v. Lakhmidas Mowji.

95-17.—Patell & Eze, Jehangir Rustomji Patell & anr v. Pratapchand Gulabchand.

95-17.—Ratell & Ez., Jerangir Rustomji Patell, & anr v. Pratapchand Gulabchand.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSE.

1297-16.—Hiralal and Co., B P Daves Coy, a firm v. Rajaram Tyabji and Co., a firm, Bhimji & Co., Part heard.

LONG CAUSES

621-16.—Purnanand & Co., Krishnaprasad Madhowlal Mehta v. Chunilal Manecklal Mehta & ors, In person, Edg G W & Co.

645-15.—Payne & Co., Champsey Dossa & anr v. Gordhandas Kessonji & ors. Daph F & D, Payne & Co., Mer K & Co., Madh K & C.

1314-16.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Dhunji Kheraj v. Versi Ruttonsi, Nadirshaw & D.

1010-16.—Madhowji K & Ch, Vanmali Shamji, v. Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada and anr, Ardeshir H D & Co.

330-16.—Malvi H M & R, Kissonlal Badridas & ors v. Hiralal Shivbux and ors.

1325-14.—Surajmal & Co., The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Motilal Shivramji & ors, Motichand & D.

(Continued from Column 3.)

786-16.—Manecklal & Co., Messrs. Narayenji Khimji a firm v. Lakhamsey Khiasu & anr, Surveyor & Co.

294-16.—Payne & Co., Esufally Karimbhoy v. Esmailji Esufally, Malvi H M & R.

S C Ct 243-9227-16.—Maneck D & Co., Ali Mohomed Jaffer, & anr v. Jafferbhai Mahomed Mistry, Mulla & Mulla.

954-15.—Unwalla P & P, Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam, a firm v. Memon Moosa Mahomed & anr, Pandia & Co.

1342-14.—Tyabji D & Co., Maneckji Jeewanji Master v. Dossabhai Nowroji Hathiram.

842-16.—Merwanji K & Co., Hormasji Dorabji Gazdar v. Byramji Nowroji Gamadia & anr, Dastur & Co.

55-16.—Unwalla P & P, Haji Abu Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum v. Fatmabai, widow, & ors, Pandia & Co.

1405-15.—Amin & D, Fatmabai, widow v. Fatmabai, widow and others, Payne & Co.

439-16.—Maneck D & Co. (for a pauper), Kapurchand Gulabchand & anr v. Kanna Nowla and ors, Vachha & Co.

401-15.—In Person, Anandrao Narayenrao v. Naginlal Maganlal Parekh & anr, Mehta D & Lalji.

1351-15.—Mulji & Tha, Gordhandas Dwarkadas v. Vallabhdas Ranchorddas, & anr, Chitnis M & K, Manecklal & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR FEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1448-15.—Subnis and G. Bai Nandibai widow and anr v. Jivibai widow, Edgelow G W & Co.

930-16.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Purshoramdas Harkissondas v. The Central India Spg Wg and Mafg Co. Ld., Wadia G and Co.

722-16.—Jehangir & S, Pestonji Rustomji Pathan & ors v. Dhanjibhai Dossabhai Narielwalla, Wadia G and Co

665-16.—C P D'Cunha, Mahomed Ismail Valad Mahomed Abdulla Mukri & ors v. Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum a firm, Captain & Vaidya.

775-16.—Amin and D, Hyderalli Abdul Kayum v. Framji Shapurji Patuck and ors, Merwanji K & Co.

502-16.—Mulla and M, Devji Ranoji Pansare v. Sakubai and ors, Mehta D & L.

712-16.—Captain and V, Fazalbhai Peermahomed v. Gulamally Gullamhoosein Alava, Payne and Co.

657-16.—N C Dalal (For a pauper), Purshotamdas Madhavji v. Javerchand Naranji and ors, Shroff D & D.

1362-14.—Motichand & D, Fulchand Gulabchand and ors v. Jagdish Sakarchand and anr, Amin and Desai, Purnanand & Co.

1229-16 —Pandia & Co., Anand Laxman v. Bai Lilibai alias Ramibai, widow and anr, Purnanand & Co.

142-16.—Daphtary F and D, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Mahomedally Allibhoy Kachwalla, and ors, S A Tyabji, Ardesir H D & Co.

447-16.—Payne and Co., Haji Mahomed Mehdi Maleketyar v. C Vorhaid & Co. a firm, Mulla & Mulla.

BEFORE THE PROTHONOTARY IN HIS OFFICE.

FOR INVESTIGATION IN PAUPERISM.

P P No. 4-17.—In Person, Sadoo Narayen v. Janabai.

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BOMBAY RACES.

SECOND DAY: HANDICAPS.

(First race starts at 3-20 p.m.).
(To be run on Wednesday, February 14.)

THE ADELAIDE PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs (Straight).

Waynflete 9-12, Kenilworth 9-3, Fire Finch 9-0, Premiere 9-0, Bedspread 8-12, Gipsy's Advice 8-12, Twa Brigs 8-9, Anthracite 8-6, Penny Pie 8-6, Kinsale 8-6, Rolling Stock 8-3, Verst 8-1, Margreen 8-1, Billy Bawn 7-10, County Cricket 7-8, Tollendal 7-4, Dorian 7-3.

THE MAHALUXHMI PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

Waynflete 9-12, Gibberish 9-12, Miletus 9-10, Orloff 9-4, Philanthropist 9-0, Carpentia 8-10, Gipsy's Advice 8-9, Bed-time 8-6, Spenser 8-4, Lady Muriel 8-4, King's Head 7-13, Partial Eclipse 7-11, Vidi 7-9, Madrina 7-9, Drill Mistress 6-10.

THE POWAI PLATE.—Distance 1½ Miles.

Dunskey 9-12, Cyanite 9-4, Ma Honey 9-0, Athlete 8-7, Seigneurie 8-4, Oosmania 8-3, Mossy 8-1, Megale 7-13, Adelaide II 7-13, Sungrebe 7-12, Villeroy 7-9, Chastity 7-6.

THE IMPERIAL PLATE.—Distance 1½ Miles.

Hurchan 9-12, Gazal 9-7, Iron Chest 9-7, Malacca 9-7, Black Hussar 9-5, Makbul 9-4, Osprey 8-10, Black Ivory 8-5, Malaveb 8-1, Pasha 8-0, Investment 7-8, Tawdry 7-6, Eldorado 7-4, Angler 7-3, Welcome 7-0.

Final forfeits for the above races due if not struck out by 4 p.m. to-day.

HORSES LEFT-IN.

The following horses were left in after declaration of forfeits at 4 p.m., yesterday.

THE ADELAIDE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

Kenilworth 9-3, Fire Finch 9-0, Premiere 9-0, Bedspread 8-12, Twa Brigs 8-9, Anthracite 8-6, Penny Pie 8-6, Kinsale 8-6, Rolling Stock 8-3, Margreen 8-1, Billy Bawn 7-10, County Cricket 7-8, Tollendal 7-4, Dorian 7-3.

THE MAHALUXCHMI PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Waynflete 9-12, Miletus 9-10, Orloff 9-4, Philanthropist 9-0, Carpentia 8-10, Gipsy's Advice 8-9, Bed-time 8-6, Spenser 8-4, Lady Muriel 8-4, King's Head 7-13, Partial Eclipse 7-11, Vidi 7-9, Madrina 7-9, Drill Mistress 6-10.

THE POWAI PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Cyanite 9-4, Athlete 8-7, Seigneurie 8-4, Oosmania 8-3, Mossy 8-1, Megale 7-13, Adelaide II 7-13, Sungrebe 7-12, Chastity 7-6.

THE IMPERIAL PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Gazal 9-7, Iron Chest 9-7, Malacca 9-7, Black Hussar 9-5, Makbul 9-4, Black Ivory 8-5, Malaveb 8-1, Pahsa 8-0, Investment 7-8, Tawdry 7-6, Eldorads 7-4, Angler 7-3, Welcome 7-0.

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Roi-d'Ecosse, Patrick, Bachelor's Wedding and Salandra.

THE BOMBAY DERBY.—Distance 1½ miles.

Majbur, Kayid, Longboat, Advance, Raven, Singer, Gold Fish II and Tajilmulook.

THE TOM LE MESURIER PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Burg, Zaki Pasha, Tammooz, Biglig, Durban, Ruby Fish and Red Cross.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY MARRY AT CUP.

The following match was played yesterday: A. E. Kebblewhite beat E. G. Montgomery, 6—0, 6—2.

The following matches will be play this evening.

1. R. D. England v. J. E. C. Jukes.
2. M. Fox v. V. Fox.

WESTERN INDIA LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Entries in the above Tournament close to-morrow. The draw will take place at the Bombay Gymkhana on Friday 16th instant at 7 p.m., when competitors have been invited to attend.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

MORE DETAILS WANTED.

DEBATE ON RECOMMENDATION FOR TITLES

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta presiding. The majority of the propositions before the Corporation were of a formal character and the motion moved by Dr. Sukhia regarding the recommendation of officers for titles, caused some merriment. The resolution was, however, defeated.

Mr. Mahamod H. A. Haveliwala moved:

"That the Commissioner be requested to report whether it is a fact that recently the charcoal merchants have been required by the Municipality to import and store charcoal in gunny bags and not loose, under what circumstances such a requirement was considered necessary, what effect the requisition would have on the charcoal trade of Bombay, by how much per cent. the wholesale and retail prices of charcoal in Bombay are likely to go up owing to the enforcement of such a requisition and whether any correspondence has passed on the subject between the charcoal merchants and the Municipal Departments and if so to submit the same to the Corporation together with the reports of the Municipal Departments.

"That in view of the high prices of the gunny bags at present and want of adequate railway facilities for the import of charcoal in Bombay, owing to which the prices have risen more than a hundred per cent., the Corporation are of opinion that the Municipal requisition in question, if it is being enforced at present, should be suspended pending the expression of the Corporation's views in the matter."

In view of the Commissioner's action already taken in the matter, Mr. Haveliwalla did not press the motion and it was withdrawn.

PROPOSED FOOD CONTROL IN THE CITY.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar moved:

"That in view of the general food supply outlook Government be requested to take special food control measures to regulate the prices in the city either by appointing a food control board with sufficient powers or by empowering the Corporation to take the necessary steps to control the prices of foodstuffs and the other necessaries in addition to the powers conferred under section 461 (o) of the Bombay Municipal Act as is done in case of the principal municipalities on the continent."

Mr. Navalkar said the prices of almost all articles of food had gone up very high and they were not at all regulated by the law of supply and demand. He was of opinion that they should approach Government to ask them to pass some ordnance to control the action of merchants in this matter.

Dr. D. B. P. Master seconded the proposition.

The Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha said everybody knew that the prices of articles of food had gone up very much. But on account of that did Mr. Navalkar mean to say that they should go to Government to ask them to pass an ordnance regulating the prices? A variety of factors had contributed to the rise in prices but it did not therefore mean that they should approach Government in the matter. It was the most ridiculous thing he had ever heard suggested in this Corporation and he hoped members would try to understand questions before bringing such propositions. This sort of impracticable propositions simply wasted the time of the Corporation. Even coolies knew that the prices had gone up but how were the prices to be controlled? He earnestly appealed to Mr. Navalkar to withdraw the proposition.

Dr. Jehangir Curseiji said there was no reason for Mr. Wacha's scolding. He agreed with him that legislation was not necessary in the matter but he thought the Foods Committee might be able to help in improving the present state of things. They knew that there were "rings" in certain trades and the Committee by their influence and the Government could direct the markets in some way leading to improvement. They might lay down certain lines in the matter.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said Mr. Navalkar would have done well if he had given figures showing the prices before the war and the extent of the rise since then. The price of imported articles might naturally have gone up but he would like to know the reason of the price of grain grown in this country having gone up.

Mr. Navalkar said he had done his duty in bringing the matter before the Corporation and he did not care what fate his proposition met with.

The proposition was defeated.

URDU TEACHERS.

Mr. M. H. A. Havdiwalla moved:

"That the attention of the Schools Committee be invited to the porion of their report regarding the training of teachers for the Urdu Municipal Schools, and they be requested to report what facilities are at present available for training teachers in Urdu Language, whether they are sufficient and satisfactory, and if not, what steps should be taken to provide adequate facilities for the purpose.

That the Schools Committee be further requested to report whether they have on their staff any teachers trained in Urdu training schools of Upper India called Normal Schools and whether such teachers have been placed on the same scale of pay as that of the teachers trained in Ahmedabad and Poona training schools and if not, why not."

He said at the present time they had no efficient trained Urdu teachers. In the Northern India teachers were trained in Urdu language, and when they applied for posts they were not treated as trained teachers, but as untrained ones.

Mr. S. C. Barodawalla seconded and the motion was passed.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Mr. J. Baptista moved:

"That the Committee reconstituted by Corporation Resolution April 1916, to report on the question of furtherance of Primary Education in the City, be requested to report what alterations they consider desirable in the constitution of the Schools Committee and in its methods of working generally."

He said there was a general feeling that there were no expert educationists on the Committee, and that outsiders should be appointed. They did not get any reports, and did not know whether there were any differences of opinion among the members of the Committee.

Mr. Haveliwalla seconded.

Mr. R. S. Nayalker said the resolution was superfluous.

The resolution was carried.

WANTED MORE NEWS.

Mr. J. Baptista moved:

"That the Schools Committee be requested to furnish information as to the new schools they intend to open during the ensuing year, with details of the localities, the anticipated number of pupils and the estimated expenditure on each school."

Mr. Baptista said he wanted the Schools Committee to inform them what they were doing during a year. At present they were told at the end of every year what had already been done but they did not know what the Committee was going to do the next year. His object in moving the proposition was to stimulate the Committee to further work.

Mr. J. P. Orr thought some time-limit was necessary and he suggested that the Committee should be asked to furnish the information by the end of March.

Mr. Baptista accepted the suggestion, and the proposition so modified was carried.

RECOMMENDATION FOR TITLE.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved:

"That as the superior Administrative Body of Municipal Government, the Corporation is of opinion that it is extremely desirable for the Municipal Commissioner to inform *beforehand* that Body of his intention, whenever occasion demands, to recommend an employee of the Municipality, who, in his opinion, deserves some kind of distinction or honour by the Government, stating at the same time the nature of the valuable or meritorious services such employee may have rendered."

Dr. Sukhia said the Commissioner had no right to submit the names of members, unless they went to him and requested him to put their names before the Government. But in the case of municipal servants, it was quite different. He knew certain persons who were hankering after titles for years together, and they had bothered him for recommendation, but he had told such persons that he (the speaker) was a red rag and his recommendation would be useless. It was only right that the Corporation who appointed their officers should know on what grounds their names were forwarded to the Government for titles. He had brought this motion in order that there might be proper discipline. Whenever the Commissioner or any officers were bent upon doing anything they did it in spite of the pious opinion of the Corporation. Another question was whether it was proper for the Municipal Commissioner to put these names before the Government. It was not desirable in the name of municipal discipline.

Dr. Gaya supported the motion but hoped the resolution would be withdrawn after full discussion of same.

Sir D. M. Petit said he hoped they would not pass the resolution. Suppose they discussed the merits of certain persons openly in the Corporation and recommended them to the Government, and what would be the position of these persons if they were not granted any titles.

Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy said he thought Dr. Sukhia had not suggested the right remedy. He thought Dr. Sukhia should have suggested that Government be asked to empower the Corporation to confer Municipal bahadurships on their employes (laughter).

Mr. Byramji R. B. Jijibhoy enquired of Dr. Sukhia what a Commissioner was to do if he wanted a Knighthood for himself. (Laughter).

Dr. Sukhia in replying said he thought from what was said by Mr. B. R. B. Jijibhoy that he was anxious for a title, but he hoped the Government were not so foolish as to grant him one (laughter). If it were in the power of the Corporation to grant titles there would not have been one or two baronets, but hundreds (laughter). The superior administrative body was not the Commissioner, but the Corporation, and the former was bound to follow their resolution.

The resolution was thrown out.

The Corporation then adjourned.

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THE BLANEY STATUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The memorial statue to the late Sir Dinshaw Petit was unveiled by H. E. the Governor last Friday and the occasion reminds one of another statue located at the same site for the last twenty years but which is lying hidden somewhere in a remote corner of the city going a-begging as it were for a site which would be in conformity with the art it displays. It is therefore impossible to let this occasion pass without emphatically protesting against the practice of displacing a monument of a worthy citizen from the place where it long stood simply on the ground of its being inartistic and thus offending against the aesthetic taste of some individuals. Many members have raised their voice in the Corporation and correspondents have flooded the newspapers all objecting against the Blaney statue being removed elsewhere but the answer given to all of them was that the Bhatia Bag site was to be reserved for monuments worthy of the first city of India and that such an "inartistic statue" as that of Blaney's should be located in some obscurity of the city, it being too humble a memorial for the future Victoria Circus of Bombay.

Your readers, Sir will be interested to read the opinion of the Committee appointed by the Bombay Corporation on the 11th December 1893, to report on the location of the Blaney statue which was then soon expected to be landed in Bombay. The Committee which, by the way, consisted of Sir (then Mr.) Pherozeshah Mehta, Messrs. D. E. Wacha, K. N. Kabraji, G. W. Roughton, S. Bobsch and Brig-Surgeon Banks, met at the Victoria Docks on 25th April 1894, to inspect the statue which had just then arrived from Italy and in submitting their report the members said that they "obtained a fairly good idea of the character of the design and the workmanship of the statue *which artistically appeared to them to be one of a high order of merit, and one which they thought, should be placed in a prominent position.*" The italics are mine. This opinion was endorsed by Messrs. Roughton and Kabraji and in a separate minute Messrs. Wacha, Rebsch and B. S. Banks expressed their concurrence as follows:—"Yes, let the statue be placed in such a place *where its full artistic merits may be seen at their best.*" The italics are again mine. Sir Pherozeshah was unfortunately unable to go and see the statue on account of his absence from Bombay.

Can anything be clearer than this as to the merits of the statue? Yet, after being located for twenty years on one of the prominent sites of the City of Bombay as recommended by the Committee, the Commissioner, in whose mind originated the idea of its being removed, thought it inartistic and the monument had therefore to be hidden—I don't know where—to be replaced, on some future date, in a locality which, in the Commissioner's opinion and in that of the Corporation, would be more in keeping with its humble merits as a work of art, thus forgetting the person whom this memorial represented. Can injustice to a local patriot go further than this? Can we be so punctilious in art as to be forgetful of the manifold services Blaney had rendered to this city? If such a practice of removing old memorials indiscriminately be left to whims and fancies of the powers that be, some 50 years hence, Mr. so-and-so, our future Commissioner, a connoisseur of arts, finding Sir Dinshaw's, Tata's, Bengali's, Ranade's and many other memorials not satisfying the canons of statuary then in force, might indeed perhaps, in order to gratify his artistic taste, order the removal of these good men, of course, with the sanction of the "jo-hookum" majority of the Corporation, and then there would be no saying how many transmigrations would follow in years to come.

As for Blaney's statue, it may be pertinent to remark that the Corporation has not spent a single pie over its upkeep, the Honorary Secretaries of the Blaney Memorial Fund having forwarded to the Corporation on 13th June, 1894, a Promisory Note of Rs. 1,000 for its maintenance in accordance with the Corporation's Resolution No. 1633 dated 10th May, 1894.

I am prepared, Sir, to admit that art in a statue is not to be despised but I maintain that the primary object of such memorials is to keep alive, among the people, the memory of a great and worthy citizen. How could that object be served by relegating the statue of the late Dr. Blaney to some far off corner of the city? If we cared for art alone we might as well have statues of Greek gods and goddesses by eminent sculptors placed prominently to adorn the city. No grateful citizen of Bombay, therefore, would allow this practice of displacing statues to go unchallenged. And although, Sir, I think I am crying in the wilderness, I cannot help saying that we are distinctly violating the trust reposed in us by that eminent Irishman and that we are doing a great injustice to the memory of that good and noble citizen who was a Hindu, a Mahommedan, a Christian and a Parsi, all combined in one.—Yours, etc.,

J.

SIR RASHBEHARY GHOSE,

CELEBRATION OF PRACTICE. JUBILEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

To meet Sir Rashbehary Ghose on the occasion of the celebration of jubilee of his practice as a Vakil of the Calcutta High Court an afternoon party was given at the Maharaja of Nattore's residence on Sunday evening. The vakils presented Sir Rashbehary with a handsome silver plate. Dr. Deva Prasad Sarbadhicary, Vice-Chancellor Calcutta University, presented him with an address on behalf of the University thanking him for his benefactions to the University and wishing him long life.

INDENTURED LABOUR HORRORS.

MR. POLAK'S SPEECH.

The following is a revised and fuller report of Mr. Polak's interesting speech at the Excelsior Theatre on Friday last:—

Mr. Polak explained that he was there in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Andrews, whose apologies he tendered, and whose greater duty in the same cause was keeping him in Delhi. He wished that Mr. Andrews could be there to tell them in his own inimitable language and with the high moral fervour that characterised him, of some of the things that he had seen with his own eyes and heard with his own ears in Fiji. He himself had not been to Fiji, but he had personal knowledge of the indenture system in Natal, and it had meant for the Indians of South Africa the badge of political, economic and social servitude. Mr. Andrews had told of the simple but effective manner in which an estate manager disposed of the coolies on arrival in Fiji. The sheep were first of all separated from the goats; in other words, the married couples were set aside, and the "single" women were allotted to the "single" men. Mr. Andrews had related the story of a Brahman lady who had been decoyed from her home by an unscrupulous recruiter, on the pretext that her husband lay sick at some other place. She eventually found herself in one of the emigration depots, where her chastity was assailed, but unsuccessfully. Later, under the terror of her new surroundings, she found herself on a steamer bound for Fiji, and on the journey, her honour was repeatedly attacked, but again unsuccessfully. She sought protection from a Bengali gentleman who was also travelling to Fiji, and he put her under the charge of a respectable coolie and his wife, but on arrival at Fiji, he lost sight of her, and she found herself, as a "single" woman, flung to the wolves, her own countrymen. Here, too, she succeeded in keeping her honour unsullied, and at last managed to escape to the port of arrival, where she accidentally met the Bengali gentleman again and threw herself at his feet, beseeching protection. Finding no other way of protecting her, he married her. Mr. Andrews showed how, in practice, one Indian woman was delivered over to five men. He had shown how suicides amongst Indians in Fiji were 20 times as numerous as in India, and that murders were 80 times as high. But the suicides were of men who found themselves broken and ruined and hopeless, whilst the murders were of women who, having been betrayed by the men, had later betrayed their betrayers. They knew how low was the crime ratio in India, yet 90 per cent. of the crime of the islands was known as Indian crime. One in every 140 of the adult indentured Indian population was either guilty or the victim of murder, suicide, or crimes of violent assault with intent to murder. This was probably still going on in Fiji, which was the greatest sinner amongst the Crown Colonies still getting indentured labour. Lord Chelmsford had told them that he was going to try to increase the ratio of women to men. He had no doubt whatever that his Excellency had only the very best intentions in making this proposal. But what did it after all amount to? In existing conditions, it meant either sending more prostitutes to the Colonies, or condemning more women to a life of prostitution. The only possible remedy was the total and unconditional abolition of the whole system, which had been condemned in unsparing language by the Government of India themselves, and of which Lord Hardinge had said that, when he sent Messrs. McNeill and Chimanlal to the Colonies, he had hoped that their report would condemn it for ever. In their despatch of October 15, 1915, the Government of India had said, and this had received the concurrence of the Secretary of State, that it was no part of their duty to supply the Colonies with labour. Mr. Chamberlain had, indeed, gone even further, and had said that it was no part of the duty of the Government of India to devise an alternative system, but that he would like them to assist in finding a suitable substitute. These were fundamental admissions, and they must keep the Government of India and the Secretary of State to those statements, and insist that the onus of devising such a system must lie on the Colonies who desired to use Indian labour.

They had however to consider two points. Was an alternative scheme feasible and was one necessary? He believed that it was neither feasible nor necessary. In the first place, the Government had suggested an alternative, in the shape of an improved *kangani* system, somewhat similar to that in vogue in Ceylon and the Federated Malay States, a suggestion which had, he understood, been summarily rejected by some of the Colonies as being impracticable and useless for their purposes. What, however, was that system? It was a system of so-called free recruitment that had been going on for many decades. And yet it was evidently of such a character, that, in 1916, the Government of Ceylon, an interested party, had received a report from a Commission appointed by themselves, and composed of interested officials and interested planters, but without a single Indian member, and without having, so far as he was aware, examined a single Indian coolie, and yet the report stated that on some of the estates there still existed serious abuses which should be immediately remedied. And this was next door to them, under their very eyes, and under the immediate observation of the Government of India. But that was not all. He had read, only the other day, in the "Bombay Chronicle," a report from a Ceylon paper of the case of a coolie woman, a free woman, on one of the estates in Ceylon, who had been shot dead by an armed Afghan overseer, immediately after she had said that she was going to work the following day, but not on that day. The man had been arrested and charged with murder, but had been found guilty of the commission of a "rash act," and had been fined a mere Rs. 100, which his compatriots in court had immediately paid. If that was what went on in Ceylon, next door to them, worse things might be expected in the Federated Malay States some hundreds of miles away, and still worse in Fiji and the West Indies, many thousands of miles distant. Lord Chelmsford spoke of an endeavour to purify the *kangani* system of its defects. It would seemingly take generations to purify it sufficiently to purge it of the possibility of "rash acts," and make it acceptable to the conscience of India.

On the question of the necessity of the proposed alternative scheme, Mr. Polak pointed out that the number of Indians annually recruited for these Colonies under indenture was the miserably low one of 8,000, and for the sake of replacing these people by others differently recruited, the Government of India and the Imperial Government were at their wits ends to know how to reconcile the economic interests of the planters with the moral welfare of the labourers, and the whole country was being turned upside down and public feeling aroused. He showed from the figures given in the Government's own despatch that even they were of opinion that three at least of the Colonies could very well get along without any further indents of Indian labour at all, and he held that, in the case of the fourth, Fiji, the local labour supply ought amply to suffice, if the labourers were properly paid by the great sugar corporations that were underselling their local labour supply, and making enormous profits.

At the Conference to be held in London shortly, there would be representatives of the planting interests influencing the delegates of the Colonial Governments, there would be representatives of the Colonial Office, and opposed to them there would be the India Office representatives. There should also be representatives of Indian public opinion, who, at that round table—he would rather say, that square table—would talk squarely to the gentlemen facing them, and tell them that the onus of producing a scheme acceptable to the conscience of India lay with them. If they had it, they would consider and accept it. If not, they must do without any further Indian labour. The British Government in India claimed to be trustees for the masses. These labourers represented the masses. They were the masses. And the Government must make it plain to the Colonies that it was their duty, not to sell the honour of these people, but to protect it.

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN.

GRUESOME STORY OF AN INDIAN COOLY IN CEYLON.

"The Ceylonese" publishes a photograph of a man named Muttayya, a native of Southern India, who was turned off an estate in Ceylon because he was too ill to work and was left to walk to Colombo where he was at first refused admission to the General Hospital. The grue some story of the case is related by a correspondent of "The Ceylonese" as follows:—

It is to be hoped that the story of this man is not as common in respect to numbers as it is inhuman and abominable in nature. He says that about a year ago he was brought from India by a kangany, called Sundaram, and put to work on an estate in the Kalutara district. Then he fell ill, and he continued ailing, being frequently treated in the estate hospital. On account of his frequent illnesses he was asked by the kangany to leave the estate. It should be noted that he was not regarded as a chattel, because he owed the estate nothing. He left the estate a sick man and the possessor of 25 cents in Ceylon money. He walked from the estate to Colombo.

As he started out about November a sick man, it will be easily understood that the jaunt to Colombo could have been scarcely beneficial. So that we are not surprised that in December he should have arrived at such a desperate condition that he should seek asylum in the General Hospital. He did, and, he says, was *refused admission*. Fortunately he shortly afterwards fell into the hands of the people who photographed him and who then obtained entry for him to the hospital. Prior to that entry he was examined by an able doctor, who found him to be covered with itch, on body face and legs, and to be ulcerous and puffed. The picture shows him in this state. Some interest attaches to the bandage on his right leg, which was put there by the hospital authorities, who found enough time to attend to a superficial wound done by barbed wire.

What state is Ceylon in when sick men can be cast out like dogs when their usefulness is at an end, and turned away from the natural asylum of the sick? Are we sinking into a condition of barbarity that human life has become the cheap thing that it seems to be held? The superintendent of the estatet from which this poor man has come may be, and I sincerely hope is, quite ignorantt of what is done in his name: but that very ignorance is in itself culpable. The head of the General hospital is, doubtless, ignorant quite of what happened to Muttayya when he first came for help: but the system which allows such happenings is intolerable. It is a ghastly and revolting thought that man's inhumanity to man can be so openly flaunted in these days when brutality and the doctrine of might are receiving, we hope, their death-blow. The perfection of kindness in individuals will have to wait the arrival of the millennium; but the *systems* which are built upon injustice and lack of sympathy and understanding must go; their hour has struck. And Muttayya, we must remember, is a sufferer at the hands of such systems.

(Continued from Column 6.)

was away from the Estate when the accused went to the Superintendent to get leave and that when he asked the Head Kangany Vythilingam to give him permission to go and see his wife and brother at Madampe group in Ratnapura, the Kangany refused to give him leave and that as he was very anxious to see his wife and brother after a long time he left the Estate intending to return. He was convicted and sentenced to 7 days' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Potger, Proctor, appeared for the complainant and Mr. Rajanayagam, Proctor, for accused.

CEYLON LABOUR CONDITIONS.

IMPRISONMENT FOR LABOUR OFFENCES.

The following letter was addressed by the Ceylon Social Service League to the Government on the Amending Labour Ordinance printed below:—

COLOMBO, Dec. 11.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary, Colombo.

Sir,

Referring to my letter of the 18th September last and to the Amending Labour Ordinance as passed last week, I am desired by the League to express its great regret that the Government has not seen fit to grant women and children complete exemption from imprisonment for labour offences and that Ceylon is permitted to have the unenviable distinction of being behind Fiji, British Guiana, Trinidad and Jamaica in the treatment of its labourers. I am instructed to request that statutory provision be made to suspend sentences of imprisonment for labour offences (whether on females or males) until confirmation by the Supreme Court. This is, in the opinion of the League, the least that should be done for their protection. Meanwhile it is the intention of the League to continue in England its opposition to the policy of imprisonment for labour offences.

2. I beg to invite the attention of Government again to the dangers to which females are exposed under the present system of entrusting warrants for their arrest to males, and to request that instructions be issued to secure that no females be arrested or removed by, or placed in charge of, males unless accompanied by a matron of the Fiscal's or Prisons' department.

3. The dangers are increased by the incitements offered by the advertisements of Estate Superintendents offering rewards for the arrest of bolted coolies,—"which" (as the "Madras Times," a paper conducted by Englishmen in Madras, says) "cannot but remind us very forcibly of the old slavery days in America when runaway slaves were advertised for in the newspapers much in the same style and even in much the sme terms as these advertisements for bolters."

4. The League is not aware of any law which authorizes a private individual to arrest without warrant a labourer (male or female) for an offence under the Labour Ordinance, and it is a reproach to our Administration that these open and scandalous breaches of the law by Estate Superintendents are tolerated. The League would suggest that Government should order the prosecution of a few such Superintendents for abetment of wrongful restraint and confinement, or such other offence as the Attorney General may advise.

I am, etc.,

(Sd.) C. H. FFRNANDO,

Hon. Secretary.

ORDINANCE NO. 41 OF 1916.

An Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. 11 of 1865, intituled "An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to Servants, Labourers, and Journeymen Artificers under Contracts for Hire and Service."

PREAMBLE.

Whereas it is expedient to amend Ordinance No. 11 of 1865, intituled "An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Servants, Labourers, and Journeymen Artificers under Contracts for Hire and Service:" Be it therefore enacted by the Governor of Ceylon, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:

ADDITION OF NEW SUB-SECTION 11 OF THE PRINCIPAL ORDINANCE.

(1) The following sub-section shall be added to section 11 of the principal Ordinance.:

(2) No woman and no child under 16 years of age shall be sentenced to imprisonment for any offence under this section, or to imprisonment in default of the payment of a fine for any such offence. Provided that in the case of any serious and wilful misconduct tending to the disturbance of order or discipline (not being in the nature of quitting service or neglect of duty or refusal to perform a duty), a woman on the occasion of a second or subsequent conviction of an offence under this section may be sentenced to simple imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month.

Provided further, that nothing herein contained shall preclude a court from dealing with a child under sixteen years of age under the provisions of "The Youthful Offenders Ordinance, 1886."

RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT FOR ABSENCE FROM DUTY.

Mr. Rosslyn Koch, Superintendent of Delolua Estate in Dehiowita, charged one Sangapillai, a cooly of the same Estate, before the Police Magistrate of Anisawalla with quitting service without leave or reasonable cause on the 16th January, 1917.

The complainant admitted that the accused went to Madampe Estate in Ratnapure to see his relations there, and that he (the Superintendent) sent a watcher and another to bring the cooly back. The cooly it was further admitted, came back of his own free will to Delolua along with the watcher on the 1st instant without any force being used on him either by the watcher or any others, and that the said cooly was tied to a Rubber tree as soon as he was brought back to Delolua; he went to work on the 2nd and 3rd instant and he was not given his weekly allowance of rice on the 3rd (Sunday) instant, on which day of the week rice is usually issued in the Estate. The Superintendent further admitted that he was a regular worker in the Estate from the time he came to that Estate.

The defence was that the Superintendent

(Continued in Column 5.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, February 13, 1917.

SLAVERY AS PRACTISED IN CEYLON.

We publish elsewhere the text of a letter that has been addressed by the Ceylon Social Service League to the Colonial Secretary in regard to the Amending Labour Ordinance that has just been passed by the Ceylonese Government. The communication discloses a degree of unresponsiveness on the part of the responsible authorities in Ceylon to the appalling injustice and degradation of the labour conditions in the Island, which is almost enough to make one dispair of the cause of reform. It is not merely that the Government have refused to grant women and children complete exemption from imprisonment for labour offences, and thus inflicted upon Ceylon the "unenviable distinction," as the League put it, "of being behind Fiji, British Guiana, Trinidad and Jamaica in the treatment of its labourers." They have ignored other aspects of the question which, if subsidiary to the principle involved, are not less serious from the point of view of their application from day to day. That the law should permit of the barbarous and universally discredited procedure to which reference has been made is bad enough. But the statutory disability is aggravated a hundredfold by the methods actually employed to enforce it upon its hapless victims. The League, for instance, again call the attention of the Government to the perils under which the present system of warrants for the arrest of females are entrusted to males, without check and without safeguard. This is simply putting a premium, having regard to the prevailing moral atmosphere, upon abuse and vicious corruption. The League have made the eminently sensible and moderate proposal, that instructions be issued providing that no woman shall be arrested or removed by, or placed in charge of, males unless accompanied by a matron of the Fiscals or Prisons Department. Unfortunately so far the suggestion has been in vain.

Again, something of the spirit that animates the modern slave drivers may be gathered from the impunity and ostentation with which advertisements are published by estate superintendents offering rewards for the arrest of fugitive coolies. As the "Madras Times" says, this "cannot but remind us very forcibly of the old slavery days in America when runaway slaves were advertised for in the newspapers much in the same style and even in much the same terms as these advertisements for bolters." One may well rub one's eyes and wonder whether we are living in the twentieth century, and whether the Colonial Office in London is really aware of the practices which are being carried out and condoned under the implied sanction of its supreme authority. Moreover, the form of incitement we have described is all the more heinous for its illegality. As the League have represented, they are not aware of "any law which authorises a private individual to arrest without warrant a labourer (male or female) for an offence under the Labour Ordinance, and it is a reproach to our administration that these open and scandalous breaches of the law by estate superintendents are tolerated." Similarly, the practice of sending watchers to arrest coolies which has no sanction in law is common. And yet the authorities have taken no steps to vindicate the law by the prosecution of a few estate superintendents for abetment of wrongful restraint and confinement, as was suggested by the League, or otherwise.

How intolerable labour conditions are in Ceylon, and how demoralised the administration of labour laws has become, are further evident from the facts of a case decided in the Police Courts of Avisawella less than a fortnight ago. We publish elsewhere the report which we have received from a responsible source. It appears that the Superintendent of the Delolua Estate, a Mr. Rosslyn Koch, (we do not like the flavour of the name), charged one of the coolies on the estate with "quitting service without leave or reasonable cause." The man,—and the facts are admitted on both sides,—went to the superintendent to obtain leave to go and see his wife and brother at a neighbouring estate, but as Mr. Koch was away from the estate at the time, and the accused was anxious to go and see his relations, he left without permission, but fully intending to return. The superintendent himself admitted that the cooly in question was a regular worker on the estate ever since he came. Now for the sequel. Mr. Koch despatched "a watcher and another" to bring the cooly back,—a proceeding without a shred of legal authority, it may be noted. The cooly returned to the estate willingly, it is admitted, and without the escort having had occasion to use any force. He was then "*tied to a rubber tree.*" On the next day, he resumed work, but on the following day when the usual distribution of rice for the week took place, the cooly "*was not given his weekly allowance of rice.*" But all this illegal maltreatment was a mere foretaste of the judicial decree that awaited him. The Police Magistrate sentenced the accused to seven days' rigorous imprisonment! It is perhaps best not to offer any comments on all that the case stands for and reveals. But the question arises,—and it is a question which cannot by any possibility be allowed to be indefinitely shelved,—how long such a system of "Free Labour" and such administration of "Justice" are going to be allowed to continue in British territory, and have the implicit sanction of his Majesty's Government? While the British Empire is engaged in sacrificing all that it holds most dear in the cause of liberation, is it no one's business or duty to see that the name and fame of England are not dragged into the mire by the negation of all that is just and righteous and traditionally British?

THE WORK OF THE COUNCILS.

The Resolution which Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya moved at the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council last week, suggesting that the Council should ordinarily meet at least once in every quarter and once every week from December to March, serves to bring into relief one of the many anomalies in the administrative machine of this country. In every other country, where there are legislative assemblies, it is taken for granted that they should be in session,—and they are usually actually in session,—throughout the greater part of the year. For, the function of such assemblies is not merely to legislate, but also to focuss public opinion on the affairs of administration and on the questions of policy as they arise from day to day and, above all, by vigilant criticism to bring about the removal of the deficiencies and faults of administration and by constant constructive suggestions to strengthen and improve and adapt it to the ever-expanding needs of the country. The necessity for the exercise of these functions is the greater in India, where the Government is not responsible to the people.

Pandit Madan Malaviya made out an unanswerable case for his proposal. He pointed out that the Council had undergone great changes since the first Council sat in 1892. Its powers, and functions have been enlarged and extended and its numbers more than doubled. Naturally, the expansion has increased the business of the Council. As things are the Council meets for a few days in January, March, and September. There is, however, as Pandit Madan Mohan pointed out, an unwritten law that nothing controversial should be taken in the latter month at Simla, which has not been observed in the case of officials, but has been rigidly enforced in case of non-officials. For five months, from April to September, no opportunity is offered to the Council to meet. That the adoption of Pandit Malaviya's proposal would entail sacrifices on the part of most of the non-official members is obvious. What is also obvious, however, is that this is not the relevant point. The real point is that public interests suffer by the existing arrangements. It is instructive to note that, though the resolution was rejected, no strong arguments were advanced against it. That advanced by Mr. Dadabhoy that the adoption of the resolution would affect the professional and business men is, of course, not worth serious consideration. If there are any members of the Council who take their public responsibility so light-heartedly as to sacrifice it to their personal convenience, they had better not be in the Council, and the sooner the latter is rid of them the better in the interest of the country. Mr. Wardlaw Milne, while rightly disclaiming any plea of private convenience, gave expression to the fear that the working of the proposasl would "mean the passing of the Council into the hands of the professional politicians of the lawyer class." Apart from the irrelevance of this argument, Mr. Wardlaw Milne should know that the proposal would affect adversely the lawyer class more than any other. The objections urged by Sir Reginald Craddock revealed the characteristic workings of the bureaucratic mind. His theory that the main business of the Council is to legislate was, like all half-truths, specious and misleading. Sir Reginald, at least, should not have forgotten the emphatic language in which the Government of India in their Resolution of 1909 on the reform scheme gave the distinct pledge that

"discussion will no longer be confined to legislative business and a discursive and ineffectual debate on the Budget, but will be allowed in respect of all matters of general public interest. Members will, in future, take a real and active part in shaping the financial proposals of the year; and, as regards not only financial matters; but all questions of administration, they will have liberal opportunities of criticism and discussion and of initiating advice and suggestions in the form of definite resolutions."

If this pledge has any meaning and if the aim which the framers of the Reform Scheme had in view of associating the people "really and effectively" in the work not only of "occasional legislation," but of "actual, every-day administration," Sir Reginald's astounding plea that "the Government of India cannot agree to any change in the discretion which rests with the Governor-General," to call the meetings whenever he thinks fit, can only be attributed to official ignorance and incapacity to learn from the experience of the past or to read the signs of the times. We have no doubt Lord Chelmsford would repudiate any suggestion that his discretion should always outweigh public opinion. At all events, it is time the discretion itself should give way to some arrangement compatible with the spirit of the Reform Scheme.

Notes of the Day.

Peace or War?

The crisis between Germany and the United States threatens to pass from suspense to anti-climax. After several days of acute anxiety and preparations for war, each side appears to be reconsidering its mind, and to be showing signs of a not unnatural hesitation before plunging into actual strife. The American solicitude on this behalf is at any rate consistent: the United States have not been stirred by any jingoism. to say the least of it, at any stage of the war. Mr. Lansing's statement, therefore, that although "we are near the verge of war,"—"there is still hope that we may be spared that terrible calamity" will carry conviction as a *bona-fide* utterance. It rests, however, with Germany to decide the issue.

Mr. Gerard's Safety.

There will be widespread relief in America at the news that Mr. Gerard, together with the Embassy Staff and a number of American residents in Germany, have, safely got to the right side of the German frontier. It would indeed have been unconscionable if the Huns, as appears to have been seriously feared a few days ago, had taken it into their heads to "intern" the ex-Ambassador together with his entourage! It is now stated that the Germans became quite correct, and even cordial, towards the end, representatives from the Foreign Office being deputed to bid the Americans farewell. Some things are more improbable than that Germany finding that bluff was not going to carry the day is "reconsidering the position" with characteristic shamelessness.

The Fiasco of "Submarinism."

It would be interesting to know whether Germany was more disappointed or surprised at the extraordinarily "warm" reception,—in the unconventional sense of the term,—with which her threats of frightful submarinism have been met by the neutral world. According to Reuter's Peking correspondent, the Chinese Government have "protested energetically" against Germany's amiable ultimatum, and have even gone the length of informing the German Minister that if Germany continues to be obdurate, the Celestial Republic will be "forced to sever diplomatic relations." Nearer home, that other Republic is not less celestial in its tone and temper. It "protests most strongly" against injury to neutral rights, "reserves the Swiss rights" in certain contingencies and is otherwise most unaccommodating. No wonder Germany does not feel too happy.

The Simple Duke.

The Duke of Norfolk who has just died was the premier Peer of England. He did not look it even in his peer's robes, and out of them he looked like a respectable shopkeeper in a small way of business. His habits of life were correspondingly simple. None the less he carried the bluest blood of England in his veins and his lineage possesses a history that is more or less the history of England since the coming of the Normans. His feudal title, Earl of Arundel, which he held by tenure only as owner of Arundel Castle, dates from 1155, his barony of Maltravers from 1330 and his dukedom of Norfolk and earldom of Surrey from 1483. The majority of his ancestors were attainted or lost their titles by losing their heads or extinction or forfeiture. The next generation generally got them back with the coming to power of the party for whose lost cause the sufferer had fought. The most famous of his ancestors was that Duke of Norfolk known as "Jockey" whose Yorkist tendencies brought him to grief while leading the van of his master's army on the field of Bosworth. One recalls the couplet in the famous play of Shakespeare,—

"Jockey of Norfolk be not so bold,
"For Dickon, thy master, is bought and sold",—

The warning that was sent to the ill-fated Duke on the eve of battle.

Henry the Eighth's Victim.

Another and more recent ancestor of fame in history was that Earl of Sanery whom Burke describes as "one of the brightest ornaments of the house of Howard, whose iniquitous execution was the last tyrannical act of Henry VIII." The fourth Duke, his brother, was attainted and beheaded by Elizabeth for communication with Mary, Queen of Scots. The feudal Earldom of Arundel, however, was not affected by the attainder and in 1660 Thomas Howard was restored to the Dukedom By Charles the Second with the original precedence of the first Duke. Among the hereditary offices held by the Dukes of Norfolk are those of Earl Marshall and Chief Butler, the functions of which are chiefly and, in fact, almost solely, important at a coronation when the Earl Marshall takes charge of the whole arrangements and on him rests the burden of seeing that no hitch occurs or no mistake is made in the proper allotment of offices and duties. In this respect the late Duke, being a man o business-like and methodical habits, with a talent for organisation, acquitted himself on two occasions with consummate ability.

The Late Duke's Career.

The late Duke was born in 1847 and succeeded to the title in 1860. He took little part in public life until the Home Rule agitation of 1886 when he came out strongly on the Unionist side. In 1895 he entered Lord Salisbury's Cabinet as Postmaster-General and here again he showed his strong business capacities, carrying through the Imperial Penny Postage sheme for which Henniker Heaton had fought for so many years with his predecessors. He was also an enthusiastic volunteer and in 1900 served as such in South Africa. He was, we believe, the first peer who set the fashion to the peerage of being mayors and included in his record the pride of having been the first Mayor of the newly-created borough of Westminster in 1900. His Grace was a most devoted member of the Catholic Church which owes much in England to his benefactions. There are many anecdotes of his peculiar experiences resulting from his very unducal appearance. In these cases much grows out of little and the incident of his being mistaken for his own gardener has grown into a mountainous story of showing a party of American tourists, who thought he was the gardener, round his own castle. The first marriage of the late Duke was very unhappy. His wife, *née* Lady Flora Hastings, died after ten years, leaving one son, who was a hopeless cripple and imbecile. This unfortunate boy died in 1902 and in 1904 the Duke married a second time and four years later the present heir was born.

"The Pioneer's" Ideal Council.

The "Pioneer" has the following characteristically fatuous comment on the proceedings of the Imperial Legislative Council:

Of the seventeen questions on the paper not one referred to the great struggle in which the Empire is engaged. The first related to the number of appointments held by Indians in the railway service; another complained of the overcrowding of railway compartments; a third suggested the extension of the list of Government holidays; a fourth pressed for information as to the attitude of Government towards post-war reforms. Possibly a council of Webbs and people of the class represented by "The Englishman," "The Pioneer" and "The Morning Post", who would bombard the Government with critical interrogations regarding the conduct of the war and the attitude of the Government of India therto, would meet the requirements of the Allahabad journal. Then there would be no questions at all as they would all be assuredly disallowed as being against the public interest.

Bulgars as Turanians.

Among the many discoveries which the war has helped to bring about is that made by the Bulgarians—with unbounded satisfaction to themselves—that they are not Slavs, and that at last they have found their rightful place among the nations of Europe besides "their kinsmen and original Turkish brothers"—the Magyars and Turks. They are now expressing much anxiety, lest the world should not regard them as Turanians. Last year Professor Panev lectured in Berlin on the subject, but it has been reserved for the Bulgarians Consul-General in Berlin, according to the "Daily Chronicle" to announce officially that his countrymen are of Turanian origin.' The Bulgarian nation," he said,

is usually looked upon as a Slav nation. It has been proclaimed to be Slav chiefly for political reasons. The nation is regarded as Slavs chiefly by the Russians. The Bulgarians are, as a matter of fact, people who speak a Slav language, but by their origin they are a nation with only an admixture of Slav blood."

Germans in the Picture Market.

An interesting phenomenon that is arousing much attention among those behind the scenes in art dealing affairs in London, says the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," is

the huge amount of capital which seems to be available for the purchase of works of art in England. It is not English money, or at any rate only a small proportion of it is English. Nor is it entirely American money, although a very large proportion is American, for the fashion or speculative idea of certain big American magnates (or widows of American magnates) to acquire pictures famous throughout the world has spread greatly during the munition era.

But in expert quarters, according to the correspondent, it is believed that a noticeable proportion of the buying comes from Germany. It may naturally be asked how a country, hard pressed for money for the necessaries of life should spend it on luxuries. But the answer to this paradox is, as the correspondent says,

that a German, anxious to save something of his fortune and knowing that a work of art with a long pedigree is now one of the most stable articles of portable property, can find ways by which it can be secured. He could not buy it from his funds in Germany, but there is still enough left of the vast ramifications of German trade for him to have securities in other countries by which he can effect a purchase. The picture, of course, does not go to Germany, but remains with a neutral agent till peace comes and it can go to its owner with some plausible explanation—or the owner can go to his picture and start a new life outside his bankrupt Fatherland on the result of a second sale.

Official and Personal.

H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner visited their Excellencies yesterday morning at Government House, and H. H. the Begum of Bhopal visited her Excellency.

H. E. the Governor and Lady Willingdon dined with the Hon. Sir Basil and Lady Scott yesterday.

Sir James Meston, H. H. the Jam of Navanagar and Sir S. P. Sinha have left Government House.

It is understood that Lord Ronaldshay will arrive in Calcutta on March 21st and that his Excellency Lord Carmichael, will leave on the same date.

Sir Henry Wheeler, C.S., has been appointed to succeed the Hon. Mr. P. C. Lyon as a member of the Bengal Executive Council.

BRILLIANT BRITISH SUCCESS ON THE TIGRIS.

AMERICA STILL HOPING TO AVERT WAR.

MESOPOTAMIAN CAMPAIGN.

BRILLIANT BRITISH SUCCESS.

LIQUORICE FACTORY CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 10.
Recd. 3.20 p.m., Feb. 12.

An official communique from Mesopotamia says the positions gained on the 5th. February have been consolidated. Our artillery on several occasions bombarded the Liquorice factory which is strongly held by the enemy.

In spite of two counter-attacks we secured and consolidated a portion of the new front line west of the Hai. Further westwards we secured and consolidated the trenches on a frontage of 1,200 yards.

LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 3.30 p.m., Feb. 12.

An official communiqué from Mesopotamia says we assaulted and took possession of the Liquorice Factory and five hundred yards of trenches. General Townshend held the factory throughout the siege. As a result of these operations we have occupied a new line on a 6,000 yards front and pushed the enemy back to a depth of 800 to 1,200 yards.

A MILE'S ADVANCE.

HOW THE FACTORY WAS OCCUPIED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Feb. 12.

The following telegram dated the 11th February has been received from "Eye-witness" in Mesopotamia:—

10th February, Tigris front:—As the result of yesterday's fighting we have driven the Turks out of considerable portion of their trench system west of the river Hai and advanced on a front of 6,000 yards with a depth of nearly a mile.

The first assault was delivered at 10 a.m. on a narrow front near the centre of their position and our infantry carried the enemy's first line after a heavy bombardment with comparatively few casualties. The area was strongly held and swept by the enemy's rifle and machine gun fire. Simultaneously with the attack on the centre another attack was made by our troops on the extreme left which drove the enemy out of a strong post mowing down the garrison with machine-gun fire as they retired.

After dark the Turks delivered four heavy bombing attacks on our centre. All these were driven off and after this last effort had been repulsed, the enemy fought a rearguard action all night falling back in the direction of the Tigris within the Dehra Loop. At 10 a.m. our patrols entered the Liquorice Factory on the right bank of the Tigris opposite Kut. This ceased to be a landmark since our bombardment of the 8th instant. Our bombing parties are advancing our position to the west and northward of the Liquorice Factory on the Tigris bank.

Some 60 prisoners have been taken and 200 Turkish dead have been counted in their trenches.

TURKS' HEAVY LOSSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Feb. 12.

The General Officer, Commanding, Mesopotamia, reports during the night of February 9th-10th the Turks delivered four separate attacks on our right. These attacks were all repulsed. On our left we improved our positions still further. Early on the morning of February 10th bombing attacks commenced and our hold on the enemy trenches rapidly extended. Later after a heavy bombardment an assault was launched against the enemy trenches west of the Liquorice Factory. This assault was successful and possession was obtained of the enemy trenches on a front of 500 yards and of the Liquorice Factory. This building was held by General Townshead throughout the seige of Kut.

Steady progress was made on the right during the day and as a result of the operations on February 9th and 10th a new line has been occupied on a frontage of over 6,000 yards and the enemy has been pushed back to a depth varying from 800 to 1,200 yards.

All evidence points to the fact that the Turks again suffered heavy casualties, one of our brigades having collected more enemy dead than that the brigade suffered in total casualties.

GREEK REPLY TO U. S. ON NEUTRAL SHIPPING.

NO CONCERTED ACTION FOR ITS PROTECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ATHENS, Feb. 11.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 12

The Greek reply to President Wilson affirms that Greece itself has drawn the attention of Germany to the grave consequences of submarinism but in view of the present conditions in Greece, the Government cannot contemplate concerted action for the protection of neutral shipping.

BETWEEN PEACE AND WAR.

U. S. STILL HOPING TO AVERT CALAMITY.

MR. LANSING'S SIGNIFICANT SPEECH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 8 a.m. Feb. 12.

In a speech here Mr. Lansing said:—We are near the verge of war but there is still hope that we may be spared that terrible calamity. It was the wish and endeavour of the Government to remain at peace with all the world, if it could do so honourably.

GROWING PACIFIST MOVEMENT IN AMERICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 3.30 p.m., Feb. 12.

The "Morning Post" correspondent telegraphs from Washington that the pacifist movement is growing, especially in the Congress where blocking amendments threaten to delay military and naval appropriations.

Mr. Bryan and his associates are actively propagandising in favour of peace and Lincoln's anniversary will be celebrated in Washington by a meeting of pacifists who will memorialise President Wilson entreating him not to go to war.

GERMAN REPRESENTATION TO U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, Feb. 12.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Feb. 12.

There has been no announcement with reference to the German communication suggesting discussions with a view to avoiding war. It is not denied that representations of some kind have been made but whether through a Note or orally cannot be ascertained.

MR. BRYAN'S ACTIVITIES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 10-30 p.m. Feb. 12.

Mr. Bryan is credited with the authorship of the despatch to the "Koelnische Zeitung" professing to explain America's attitude with regard to submarinism after having conferred with Count Bernstorff.

Germany's reported suggestion of discussions to prevent war regarded as an attempt to mobilise the American pacifists and gain time.

DEPARTURE OF MR GERARD AND OTHER AMERICANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 11.
Recd. 8 a.m. Feb. 12.

Mr. Gerard, the Embassy Staff and a number of American residents in Germany totalling 115 left Berlin yesterday evening for Switzerland in a special train. Representatives of the Foreign Office and diplomats bade them farewell.

MR. GERARD ARRIVES IN SWITZERLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BERNE, Feb. 12.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Feb. 12.

Mr. Gerard and his party have arrived here.

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 10-30 p.m. Feb. 12.

A telegram from Madrid says that accomodation is being prepared for Mr. Gerard at Barcelona where he will embark for New York.

AMERICAN LINE SAILINGS SUSPENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, Feb. 11.
Recd. 8 a.m. Feb. 12.

The American Line announces that its ships will not sail unless the Government provides convoys or guns and gunners.

AMERICA PREPARING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Feb. 12.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The Central News Agency's Washington correspondent states that legislation is proposed which will empower the President to seize railways, telegraphs and telephones in the event of war. The agents of the Navy have been directed to recruit 15,000 men. The Bethlehem Works have been ordered to concentrate on the production of guns.

SUPER-FRIGHTFULNESS.

WILL LAST A WEEK OR TWO LONGER.

EXPERTS' OPINION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Feb. 12.

The experts reckon that the average rate of sinking of ships since the new campaign began has been 18,000 tons daily compared with 12,000 previously. This is not nearly so bad as the Germans had hoped for and the enemy has not done enough for his purpose.

If the sequel goes as the first week suggests we shall undoubtedly pull through all right. The experts emphasise that present super-frightfulness can only be maintained for a week or two longer while an increase in the efficiency of the British preventive measures may be expected.

COLD-BLOODED SEA SAVAGERY.

TERRIBLE TALES OF SUFFERING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 10-30 p.m. Feb. 12.

The narratives of the survivors of vessels sunk by submarines agree regarding the cold-blooded savagery of the pirates.

One of the most terrible tales of suffering is that of a member of the crew of the Vedamore, a native of the Phillipines. He was picked up 70 miles west of the Irish coast, alone, naked and frozen stiff at the bottom of the boat. He says that after the Vedamore had been sunk he swam for five hours in an icy sea and reached a waterlogged lifeboat. He drifted in a bitter gale baling till he lost consciousness. He was awakened by attacks by flocks of seabirds and found himself frozen. He spent 19 hours praying for death to end his sufferings.

The Belfast steamer Sallach was shelled without warning and the engineer was killed while coming up on the deck. The crew spent nine hours in a boat after the vessel was sunk before there were rescued.

A telegram from Stockholm says that the Swedish steamer Edda was shelled without warning firing continuing though the captain hove to. The pirates systematically pillaged the ship preventing the crew from taking their belongings and threatening them with revolvers. The Edda was sunk with bombs and the crew was turned adrift in boats, the pirates shouting "Go to Hell."

Some of the survivors of the Mantola were six hours in a boat.

PARIS, Feb. 12.
Recd. 10-30 p.m. Feb. 12.

The Chief Engineer, the sole survivor of the torpedoed Danish Belgian Relief steamer Larskruse, has arrived here. He says that he was sleeping at the time of the explosion. The ship sank in three minutes and there was no time for boats to get clear of the ship. My boat overturned and the men were clinging to it in bitter cold and heavy swell. They dropped off one by one. The Third Engineer was last to go. He had held out for six hours and then went mad. It was then six in the morning. I held on till two in the afternoon when a German submarine came up and rescued me. I was two hours in the submarine and was then placed in a lifeboat containing the crew of another torpedoed steamer. The submarine promised to tow the lifeboat ashore but left it adrift and it was eventually rescued by a French torpedo-boat.

VESSELS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 12.

The following steamers have been sunk:—British.—Japanese Prince, Lullington and Beechtree; Norwegian.—Ellavore. A Dutch trawler and a lugger have also been sunk.

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Feb. 12.

Nine vessels, seven British and two Norwegian were reported sunk yesterday.

"THE TIMES" INCREASES ITS PRICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Feb. 12.

"The Times" is increasing its price to two-pence. It has been decided to revive the old-fashioned system of circulation of one copy to several houses. If this is insufficient to restrict the sale "The Times" will increase its price to three-pence and even seven-pence in order to reduce the output of white paper.

FIGHT ROUND GORIZIA.

EFFECTIVE ITALIAN COUNTER-ATTACKS.

ALL CAPTURED POSITIONS RE-OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 2-20 p.m., Feb. 12.

A wireless Italian semi-official statement says:—The Austrians recently repeatedly attacked, endeavouring to eject the Italians from their advanced positions east of Gorizia, which are favourable for the Italian offensive. Their attack during the night of the 10th instant and on the following day was made with great effectives and the whole of their artillery. Thinking that the defenders had been annihilated by the bombardment, the infantry delivered an assault, and desperate fighting ensued.

The Italian counter-attacks reoccupied the captured positions and the Italian forts at the end of the action were intact. The position is unchanged except that a few advanced trench elements have been occupied by the Austrians. Hundreds of the latter's dead were left on the field.

ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED EAST OF GORIZIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 12.

An Italian official communiqué says:—At night on Friday the enemy strongly attacked eastward of Gorizia. He was nearly everywhere repulsed.

GERMAN SUBMARINISM.

DENOUNCED BY BOLIVIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LA PAZ, Feb. 12.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Feb. 12.

The Foreign Minister has handed the German Minister the Bolivian reply regarding unrestricted submarining which Bolivia denounces most strongly, describing it as a warfare without belligerency because Germany claims belligerently to treat neutral merchantmen while insisting that the latter shall adhere to neutrality. Bolivia therefore identifies herself with the United States in demanding respect for the freedom of trade.

ENERGETIC PROTEST BY CHINA.

THREAT TO SEVER DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 12.

Reuter's Peking correspondent wiring on the 9th instant says that the Chinese Government has protested energetically against the submarine war and has informed the German Minister that if Germany disregards the protest, China will be forced to sever diplomatic relations.

SWISS REPLY.

SERIOUS ECONOMIC EFFECTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BERNE, Feb. 12.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 11.

The Swiss reply to the Central Powers' note regarding intensified submarinism protests most strongly against injury to neutral rights and dwells on the very serious economic effects on imports and exports and seserves the Swiss rights if the action of the Central Empires results in the destruction of Swiss citizens and property.

SWISS DETERMINATION TO DEFEND NEUTRALITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BERNE, Feb. 11.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 12.

The Federal Council in a Note to the United States regarding German submarinism re-emphasises its determination to defend the neutrality and inviolability of Switzerland which would be certain to become a war theatre immediately it departed from neutrality. Therefore it has confined itself to protesting and making every reservation against the German blockade particularly in the event of the blockade's appearing incompletely effective or consigning the Swiss nationals or property to destruction.

FIGHTING ROUND SERRE HILL.

BRITISH OCCUPY NUMEROUS TRENCHES.

ENEMY ATTEMPT SOUTH OF SAILLY-SAILLISEL FAILS.

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 12.

Field-Marshal Haig last night reported:—

We have captured a strong system of trenches at the southern foot of the Serre Hill on a front of three quarters of a mile. We took 215 prisoners which exceeds the total of our casualties.

We drove back an enemy attempt south of Sailly-Saillisel and entered the enemy's trenches in the neighbourhood of Pys, La Bassée, Neuve Chapelle and Fauquissart inflicting casualties and taking prisoners.

BRITISH CAPTURE OF GRANDCOURT.

GERMANS BREAKING NEWS SLOWLY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 12.
Recd. 10-30 p.m. Feb. 12.

The British capture of Grandcourt has still not been mentioned in German communiqué but the papers are beginning to break the news. The "Lokalanzeiger" describes the evacuation of Grandcourt as a masterly retirement. It is reported that the Kaiser has issued the following order: "My Armies have crossed every river they have met. I now ask them to cross the Yser."

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON FRENCH FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL AIR OPERATIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 12.

Last night's French communiqué reported moderate general artillery activity and successful air operations in which factories and blast-furnaces in Lorraine and villages were bombed and also the aerodrome at Colmar and Zeebrugge.

FRENCH PROGRESS IN APREMONT.

FAILURE OF GERMAN COUPS-DE-MAIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 12.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:—We penetrated the enemy lines in the forest of Apremont and took prisoners.

The German attempted coups-de-main in Argonne and Lorraine failed.

BRITISH FLAME-THROWERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Feb. 12.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

A correspondent on the Somme mentions British flame-throwers with a projection of 100 feet.

ABORTIVE GERMAN ATTEMPT NEAR STANISLAVOV.

RUSSIANS SINK THREE ENEMY SCHOONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb 11
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 12.

A wireless Russian official communiqué says:—The Germans dressed in white overalls penetrated our trenches northward of Stanislavov but were driven out.

We have sunk three schooners laden with corn off the Anatolian coast.

THE BALKAN FRONT.

DECLINING MORALE OF BULGARIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
SALONIKA, Feb. 12.
Recd. 3.30 p.m., Feb. 12.

The Bulgarians at a certain point on our front recently hoisted a notice saying "Germans are retiring. We will come over to you when they are gone." Undoubtedly the exhaustion of the Germans is affecting the morale of the Bulgarians. Meanwhile the Allies are not idle and the Balkan front may yield surprises influencing the final issue.

SEVEN NEW KNIGHTS

DR. J. C. BOSE HONOURED

SIR NAOROJI VAKIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Feb. 12.

The following new Knights have been gazetted:

Mr. R. Gamble.
Mr. Justice D. H. R. Twomey.
Mr. A. Birkmyre.
Rai Bahadur Dr. Sunder Lal.
Dr. J. C. Bose.
Mr. N. H. Y. Warren.
Khan Bahadur N. P. Vakil.

POLICE MEDALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Feb. 12.

The King-Emperor conferred following police medals:—

Madras:—Mr. C. E. Sweney, Indian Police; Mr. A. F. Bulkley, Indian Police; Kandaswami Mudali, head-constable; Mahamad Ali, constable; Vepa Kommah Subramania Ayar, head-constable.

Bombay:—Fateh Khan, head-constable; R. T. Barker, Deputy Superintendent; Rao Saheb Girdhar Singh Maniram, inspector.

Bengal:—Satis Chnadra Banerji, inspector; Satischandra Muzumdar, inspector; Bhupendra Nath Chatterjee, inspector; Mr. B. W. Thomas, Indian Police; R. Clarke, Indian Police; B. A. Westbrook, Fre Brigade; Muhammad Khurshed, Deputy Superintendent; Jadu Ram, constable; Rajendra Keshore Sen sub-inspector; Hafizuddin Shaik, constable.

United Provinces:—C. E. W. Sands, Indian Police; Mr. T. A. L. Scott O'Connor, Indian Police; Mubarak Ali, sub-inspector; Saiderprasad, constable.

Punjab:—Mr. D. Donald, Indian Police; Mr. F. C. Iremonger, Indian Police; Mr. C. A. Macpherson, Indian Police; Mohammed Sudiq, head-constable; Ganda Singh, constable; Niar Ahmad, sub-inspector.

Burmah:—Mr. R. C. E. Underwood, Indian Police; Mr. C. H. M. Roberts, Indian Police; Mr. P. K. Burke, Police Superintendent; Mr. J. A. Vardon, Deputy Superintendent; Maung Aung Liyi, inspector.

N. W. F. Provinces:—Mr. H. A. Close, Indian Police; Mahomed, constable; Mahomed Akramkhan, sub-inspector.

Baluchistan:—Fateh Hussain. sub-inspector.

Behar and Orissa:—Ram Lazan Singh, constable; Rai Saheb Javaki Ballab Das, Superintendent.

Central Provinces:—Mr. C. C. Hughes Hallett, Indian Police; Khan Saheb Sharfat Ah Chonoheri, Deputy Superintendent; Sarbajit Thera, Military.

LOSS OF MANTOLA.

DETAILS OF THE DISASTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 12.

The Mantola was outward bound for Calcutta with nineteen passengers and 165 crew. She was torpedoed on Thursday afternoon 180 miles from Fastnet. The ship's doctor, who rescued, was the only American on board.

SURVIVING DOCTOR INTERVIEWED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 12.

In an interview in London with the Associated Press of America, the doctor of the Mantola said that at twenty minutes to two on Thursday afternoon there was a violent explosion which killed seven of the crew and shook the ship from end to end. Excellent order prevailed and everyone immediately got into boats except the captain, the chief engineer and the wireless operator, who remained on board and repaired the wireless instruments. After an hour and a half he sent out distress calls. Almost immediately the submarine, which was evidently lying in a haze a couple of miles away, began shelling the Mantola and simultaneously came towards her at full speed. Some shrapnel-shells burst above the Mantola and around the boats, which rowed off, but nobody was hurt.

The submarine was now plainly visible and a passenger in the doctor's boat recorded forty-seven shells. When the submarine was from 200 to 300 yards off the Mantola an unknown vessel loomed up on the horizon and the submarine submerged and disappeared. The new arrival proved to be the British ship Laburnam which picked up the Mantola's survivors.

The Mantola sank in the evening.

FIRE IN U. S. MUNITION WORKSHOP.

ESTIMATED DAMAGE OF £4000.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PATTSBURGH, Feb. 11.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 12.

Damage to the extent of £4,000 has been done by a fire in the machineshop of the largest railway signal factory in the United States which has recently been munitionworks. The Government has promised an investigation.

ANTRACTIC EXPEDITION.

FATE OF THE ROSS SEA PARTY.

IN FURIOUS BLIZZARDS AND SEA OF ICE.

SIR E. SHACKLTON'S RESCUE WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 12.
Received 12 noon, Feb. 12.

The "Daily Chronicle" this morning publishes an account from Sir Ernest Shackleton of the terrible experiences undergone by the Ross Sea party of his expedition who were absent from the Aurora laying food depots when the latter broke from her moorings at Cape Evans in May 1915. Sir Ernest Shackleton rescued five of the party on January 10th while three including the leader, namely Captain Mackintosh and a padre had in the meantime succumbed to their privations. Traces for their remains were unsuccessfully sought for.

The early trials of the Ross Sea party were very servere. Furious blizzards were experienced and the temperature stood at 30 degrees below zero. All dogs except four died from their trials.

The party arrived back at Cape Evans a fortnight after the Aurora had broken away and found plenty of food but shortage of clothing. The members of the party made clothing from the materials the Scott Expedition had left. Others did scientific work, hunted seals and subsequently stocked the distant depots. The party started for the south in January 1916 They left the padre, who had contracted scurvy in the tent and proceeded to lay the last depot. They found two sledges the sole trace of Scott's Expedition.

THE RESCUE PARTY.

Returning they picked up the padre, who was lashed to the sledge in a sleeping bag. The scurvy generally appeared. Very rapid travelling was made but the strain, combined with bad conditions, shortened the marches of the party. Fortunately they took extra food from one depot for when they were eleven miles from the next and within thirty of the spot where Scott perished an awful blizzard lasting a fortnight set in. The camp was broken when it had lasted six days because the men were becoming weak and fuel and provisions were practically exhausted. It took three hours to dig out the sledges and the party restarted for the next depot in blinding drift. "It was a fight against death calling forth the qualities of self-denial, endurance and comradeship worthy of the highest traditions of the Polar service."

CAPTAIN MACKINTOSH'S SELFLESSNESS.

Captain Mackintosh and another fell on the tracks. One man was left to tend them and the others with the starving dogs struggled on to the depot which they gained and a return was made with food to the rio, the blizzard still continuing. They found them sick and helpless. The party again turned northward now and the three men were lashed to the overburdened sledges. Captain Mackintosh realising the situation selflessly decided to stay behind and give the others a chance. He occupied the tent with a supply of provisions and the remainder pushed on, but the padre died. Reinvigorating food was procured and Captain Mackintosh was rescued after ten days, and the party made for the depot safely after carrying out their specified object despite abnormal difficulties. Captain Mackintosh and his companion recovered but they were overtaken by a sudden blizzard when crossing a sea of ice to Cape Evans and subsequent indications showed that they were drowned.

INDIAN STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

AGENT'S SUIT FOR COMMISSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

At the High Court before Mr. Justice Greaves an application was made on behalf of the plaintiff in the suit brought by Mr. Sachindra Prosad Bose against the Indian Peninsular Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., that the terms of settlement arrived at between the parties be recorded and a decree passed in connection therewith.

The applicant stated that the defendant company had now dropped the word "Peninsular." It was started some years ago in Bombay for running a line of steamers from Bombay to Europe. In November 1910, the defendant company appointed the plaintiff as their agent in Bengal, Behar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur for the sale of shares agreeing to pay commission at five per cent. of the face value of shares and the cost of maintaining the agency establishment. The plaintiff sold 21,237 shares of Rs. 25 each and the commission amounted to Rs. 26,608 of which the defendant paid only Rs. 2,000. Subsequently the plaintiff filed a suit against the company to recover Rs. 24,608. After that Mr. D. P. Shroff, one of the directors of the Company, came to Calcutta and an amicable settlement was arrived at. The defendant company denied any settlement.

His lordship in delivering judgment remarked that on reading the evidence before him he was not satisfied with the defence put forward on behalf of the defendant company. His lordship passed a decree for Rs. 18,608 deducting Rs. 5,000 already paid by the defendant to the plaintiff, for Rs. 1,404 for agency expenses and fo Rs. 700 as costs of this suit.

THE DAMAGED GERMAN DESTROYER.

ARRIVAL OF A TUGBOAT AT YMUIDEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
YMUIDEN, Feb. 12.
Recd. 2-20 p.m., Feb. 12.

A German tugboat has arrived here. It did not attract attention but apparently brought sailors to replenish the V69 which is seemingly preparing to depart.

This refers to the naval engagement in the North Sea on January 24, when the German destroyers attempted to leave Zeebrugge. They were immediately attacked by a large British squadron and the action opened at short range. It will be remembered that early in the fight the bridge of the German destroyer, V69, was swept away by a direct hit, killing two officers and the commander of the flotilla who was on board. V69 fired one torpedo and was then hit by another British shell which knocked the funnel flat on the deck. Another shell made a hole in the front part of the vessel. The crew stated that seven more German vessels were sunk. V69 was subsequently towed to the Ymuiden pier.

V. 69 LEAVES YMUIDEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
YMUIDEN, Feb. 12.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Feb. 12.

V69 sailed last evening assisted by the German T 2 and escorted by Dutch warships through the territorial waters. She steamed southwards.

INDIA'S COTTON TRADE.

DEPUTATATION TO MR. ROBERTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Feb. 12.

A deputation from the Lancashire Cotton Trade to Mr. Roberts on the 8th February especially urged that immediate steps should be taken to improve the quality and increase the quantity of Indian cotton.

Mr. J. W. McConnell, on behalf of the Master Cottonspinners, expressed appreciation of the work already done by the Government of India.

Mr. Roberts replied that it was intended to take the whole question of cotton growing within the Empire into immediate and serious consideration in the course of which Governments concerned would doubtless shape their plans largely on the facts and suggestions presented by the deputation. They might have an opportunity of considering the question with the representatives of the Empire in the course of a few weeks.

IMPERIAL WAR CABINET.

LORD CURZON ON INDIAN REPRESENTATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 8.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Feb. 12.

In the course of his speech in the House of Lords last night, Lord Curzon said the Imperial War Cabinet would arrange for increased vigour in the prosecution of the war. The Dominions had given much but they might give more. Secondly, it would discuss the terms of peace and thirdly it would discuss post-war problems. The Council might form a nucleus of future Imperial constitution.

He looked forward to the coming of the Indian representatives as a means of removing the misunderstanding hitherto prevailing in the Dominions.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd 8 a.m. Feb. 12.

The death of the Duke of Norfolk is announced.

His Grace the Duke of Norfolk the Most Noble Henry Fitzalan Howard, P.C., K.G., J.P., Earl of Arundel, Surrey, and Norfolk, and Baron Fitzalan, Clun, Oswaldestre, and Maltravers, Premier Duke and Earl, Knight of the Garter, Hereditary Earl-Marshal, and Chief Butler of England, was the eldest son of the 14th Duke, by his wife Augusta Mary Minna Catharine, second daughter of Edmund, 1st Lord Lyons. He was born in Carlton Terrace, London, Dec. 27, 1847, and succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, Nov. 25, 1860. His Grace, who was a Roman Catholic, took great interest in all matters relating to his Church. He was President of the Catholic Union of Great Britain. It was to the Duke of Norfolk that Dr. Newman addressed in 1875 his reply to Mr. Gladstone's "Political Expostulation." The Duke of Norfolk took a prominent part, about the time of the general election of 1886, in the Unionist opposition to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule measure, thus bringing himself into collision with the Irish hierarchy. In 1887 the Duke was her Majesty's Special Envoy with presents and congratulations to the Pope on his jubilee, and in 1893 he headed a special band of English pilgrims, who were present at the state celebration at St. Peter's. From 1892 to 1895 he represented the City of London on the London County Council. In 1895 he was appointed Postmaster-General, and organised the Imperial Penny Postage in the face of many difficulties. From 1895 to 1897 he was Mayor of Sheffield, and at the Jubilee (1897) was first Lord Mayor of Sheffield. He took great interest in the Volunteer movement, and went to South Africa with his regiment during the Boer War. He married, at the Oratory, Brompton, on Nov. 21, 1877, Lady Flora Hastings, eldest daughter of Charles Frederick Abney Hastings, 1st Lord Donnington, of Donnington Park, Leicestershire, and the late Countess of Loudon. Her Grace died on April 11, 1887. Their son Philip, the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, was born in 1879, died in 1902. His Grace married secondly Hon. Gwendolen Mary Constable-Maxwell in 1904 and their son, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, who was born in 1908, is the heir to the Dukedom.

AUSTRALIAN CABINET.

FORMATION OF WAR MINISTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MELBOURNE, Feb. 12.
Recd. 3.30 p.m., Feb. 12.

It is understood that Mr. Hughes will form a War Ministry comprising six Liberals and five Ministerialists.

COMMONWEALTH WAR LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MELBOURNE, Feb. 11.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 12.

The sum of £18,180,000 has been subscribed to the Commonwealth War Loan which remains open.

TRIESTE BOMBED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Feb. 12.

A Wireless Austrian official statement says that Italian aviators bombed Trieste.

AIR RAID ON VALONA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, Feb. 12.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Feb. 12.

Three enemy seaplanes attempted a raid on Valona. Two were felled in an airfight and their crews were captured.

BRAZIL'S THREAT TO GERMANY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Feb. 12.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The "New York Herald's" Rio De Janeiro correspondent states that Brazil intends to sever relations with Germany if she fails to obtain a guarantee that Brazilian shiping will not be harmed.

SUCCESS OF WAR LOAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Feb. 12.

The "C. and M. Gazette's" special cable says:—

Mr. Bonar Law, speaking at Liverpool, said he already knew that the loan would break all records, both as regards amount and the number of subscribers.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

TERMS FORESHADOWED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, Feb. 12.

At a Durbar at Sukkur the Collector of the Upper Sind Frontier in appealing to the Muhammadan Zemindars to subscribe liberally to the forthcoming Indian war loan foreshadowed that the terms would be more favourable than those of the English war loan, that the interest was likely to be at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum, that it would be free of incometax, and that a very low unit or minimum amount of subscription would be fixed so as to allow everybody to advance money to the Government according to his means.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION.

ENGLISH V. VERNACULARS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
POONA, Feb. 12.

Prof V. B. Naik, president of the "Shiksha Vichar Mandala" Poona, has sent a representation to the Bombay University urging the desirability of allowing candidates at the Matriculation examination the option to answer questions in all subjects except English in their own vernaculars. The Mandala points out that the present method of teaching through a foreign language in the high school course is, in the words of the present Viceroy, vicious, and requests the University to change the medium of examination in order that the medium of instruction may be changed.

SURAT MUNICIPAL ELECTION

PRESIDENT DEFEATED.

(From a Correspondent.)
SURAT, Feb. 12.

In the much contested election for the general ward of the Surat Municipality there were five candidates for three seats. The result was declared in a special general meeting of the corporation. Mr. Prasanvadan M. Desai got 236 votes, Mr. Chhanmukhram Krishnamukhram 184, Mr. Dayabhai K. Desai 175, Mr. Thakorram Kapilram 172 and Mr. Gulabdas Bhaidas 73 votes. The first three were declared successful. The popular feeling against the appointment of Municipal Commissioner was strongly reflected in the result of the election.

EXPORTS OF FOODSTUFFS FROM ENGLAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Feb. 12.

It is understood that the export from the United Kingdom of all food stuffs has been or will shortly be, prohibited though it may be possible to arrange for the licensing of limited quantities of essential commodities which cannot be obtained else where, for example, tinned milk and patent and invalid foods. The Local Governments have been asked to supply urgently statements of essential requirements for 1917, excluding all articles which are not absolutely essential, or which cannot be obtained from other sources.

EDUCATION IN TRAVANCORE

REMARKABLE PROGRESS.

(From our Correspondent.)
TRIVANDRUM, Feb. 12.

The thirteenth session of the Travancore Popular Assembly began to-day at the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall. On the dais were seated Mr. A. R. Cumming, Resident, Mr. T. Austin, Assistant Resident and other distinguished visitors. The body of the hall was occupied by the members, one hundred in number, ordinary visitors being seated in the gallery.

Dewan Krishnan Nair took his seat, the audience standing. He was supported by the heads of departments and other officials. He opened the proceedings by reading his address.

A Malayalam copy of the address was then read after which the Dewan adjourned the Assembly to Tuesday when discussion of subjects will begin.

In the course of his address the Dewan said:—

Six Panchayat Courts were established with effect from the 1st Chingam 1092 at Trivandrum, Nagercoil, Quilon, Alleppey, Kottayam and Parur. Great care has been taken in the selection of judges for these Courts and the Government hope that the introduction of this beneficent measure will serve to help the litigant public in the speedy disposal of petty suits. These Courts now exercise jurisdiction in respect of civil suits whose value does not exceed Rs. 30. In the event of the measure becoming popular and useful, which the Government fully trust it will be, there will be no hesitation in conferring enhanced powers on the judges and in opening similar Courts in other centres.

EDUCATION.

The report of the Education Department for the year is a chronicle of activity and progress. The total number of recognised educational institutions rose from 2,036 to 2,436 and their strength from 2,64,923 to 3,19,238. 62 per cent. of the population of school-going age were under instruction in recognised schools, giving a ratio of 81.1 per cent. for boys and 33.2 per cent. for girls.

The growing demand for elementary education called for the exclusive attention of a controlling officer, who combined in him a sound knowledge of the vernacular with a thorough experience of local conditions. Mr. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, the Deputy Director of Public Instruction, was accordingly divested of the duties of Personal Assistant to the Director and placed in direct charge of elementary education for boys, with effect from the 1st Chingam 1092. The number of elementary schools rose from 1,917 to 2,317 and their strength from 2,43,604 to 2,96,104, the percentage of increase being 21.6, against 1881 in 1090 and 9.5 in 1089. The policy of opening relief schools in view to the removal of congestion in elementary schools, brought into operation in 1090, was steadily pursued.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Female education continued to maintain its high level. The girls' schools rose from 323 to 341. Further facilities for the spread of female education were afforded by permitting the admission of girls into the first two classes of boys' schools. That this concession was necessary is evidenced by the fact that over 47,000 girls were under instruction in boys' schools during the year. The total number of girls under instruction rose from 73,832 to 91,610. Of these, 50 girls were undergoing instruction in colleges and 2,548 in secondary schools. The revision of the curriculum of studies in girls' schools is under consideration.

The expenditure on education during the last quinquennium has risen 252 per cent. The outlay on the department during 1091 was 13.74 of the aggregate ordinary expenditure of the State. It may be noted that this expenditure is exclusive of the sum of Rs. 1,12,546 spent by the Public Works Department on buildings and maintenance, and of the indirect expenditure on quasi-educational institutions.

A LION-HEARTED MAN.

WOMEN'S TRIBUTE TO CAPTAIN SELOUS

Captain Selous may be known to the world at large as a great hunter and excellent story-teller, but only those who have had the privilege of knowing him personally can really gauge the great loss to humanity his death means, writes this Charlotte Mansfield, F.R.G.S. in the "Pall Mall Gazette." A man of dauntless courage, yes, but also a man so modest in demeanour, so reticent in self-advertisement, that truly he did the deeds other men only talk of.

In appearance Selous was not unlike a fine lion, his magnificent head, his stalwart figure, his energetic walk, his atmosphere of strength proclaimed him a king amongst men, as the lion is known as the king of beasts.

While in Africa I heard many stories of travellers, men whom the folks at home have regarded as heroes, but whose true histories would not bear the light of publicity; but of Selous never did I hear a disparaging word, for he was a man of great attainments, and gained his reputation by actual deeds, not by glorifying or magnifying his adventures, nor by purchasing or stealing the trophies of others and exhibiting them as his own, as more than one man has done.

Women have special cause to think of Selous with gratitude, for it was in a great measure due to him that women were eventually admitted as Fellows to the Royal Geographical Society. I well remember his indignation when, on my return from a trip to Tanganyika, he proposed me as a Fellow and I was refused on the ground that women were not being accepted; later, however, he tried again, and I am proud to say that he succeeded, and women are now eligible.

Amongst my most treasured possessions is a mirror he sent me when I married, accompanied by the written message: "To my sister of the wild, who heard the call and answered it."

At a public meeting of the citizens of Dhulia held on Sunday it was resolved to send 21 delegates on behalf of United Khandesh to the coming All-India Vaidya Sammellan to be held at Poona this month.

LONDON FACTORY EXPLOSION

HEART-RENDING SCENES.

The following telegrams appear in the Australian papers:—

London, Jan. 22.—Sight seers flocked to the scene of the East London explosion on Sunday in numbers which recalled the pilgrimages last year to Cuffley and Potter's Bar, but instead of the jubilation shown when the Zeppelins were downed, sorrow and sympathy were manifest everywhere Those who were permitted within the military cordon stood aghast at the awful spectacle of desolation. Many sought out homeless friends and relatives and provided them with temporary shelters. Search parties continued their gruesome task all day long amid ruins resembling a Belgian town after a Hun bombardment. It was pathetic to see families stubbornly refuse to leave their ruined homes and clinging to treasured household goods. Railways discontinued taking passengers to certain stations and authorities diverted traffic in various ways in order to leave search parties unhampered. But despite these precautions there was enormous congestion in the neighbourhood. An eyewitness of the removal of women and girls from the demolished buikdings describes the scenes as most heartrending. The women were borne out unconscious, many being evidently stunned by the shock of the explosions. Some had their clothing almost stripped off, while others were terribly burned or charred. Ambulances arrived with wonderful quickness and steam tugs conveyed many sufferers to hospitals across the river. A falling roof smashed in a cottage bedroom where an infant was asleep and a beam suspended across the bed, but the child was rescued unhurt. The collapse of a staircase in one establishment cut off ordinary exists and the workpeople made a thrilling escape by a trapdoor. Many stirring instances occurred of true grit and dauntless courage on the part of humble house-holders who were compelled to seek new homes. Hearty and spontaneous help was offered to them by persons equally poor yet not without a house to cover them from the bitter January weather. At a small draper's shop close to the scene of the explosion an aged shopman and his wife fled when they saw the fire and escaped injury. When they returned they found the entire roof lifted of and practically the whole furniture and stock destroyed. The old man with tears in his eyes explained he would not have minded so much but he had built up his little business for a soldier son who had been wounded and sent to hospital at Chelsea. He hoped his son would not be allowed to come to see the shop in ruins. Less than a minute afterwards came a lad in khaki, clasping his mother in his arms and consoling her in a broken voice. A large cinema was showing Ancre battle pictures when the explosion occurred. In the midst of a volley of state thunder, the audience loudly applauded and was not even aware that several windows had fallen in. Such a day as Sunday was never known before. In London hospitals many victims both alive and dead are not yet identified. People journeyed from hospital scanning the lists and hoping to find a relative among the living. Not despairing they still hoped to find the missing among the unidentified. A distressed mother, at London Hospital wearily stated that she had tramped everywhere vainly but now hope was fading but she was sure her son was either seriously hurt or buried in the ruins.

London Hospital is typical of others. When asked what assistance it could render, it offered to treat three or four hundred cases. The place has been transformed at wonderful speed. It seemed only minutes had elapsed when every spare yard of space accommodated new beds. Another hundred beds were spread in the corridors and four operating theatres made ready. Meanwhile eight surgeons, with a cab load of dressings and instruments, hurried to the scene. There were distressing scenes as the injured arrived in vehicles of every description with unconscious forms, disfigured and maimed limbs. Many critical operations demanded instant performance. Three men and women died on the first night, others gravely injured were without means of identification. Many casualties in addition to the in-patients have been treated. There were such numbers at Poplar Hospital that the usual forms were thrown to the winds. There was no time for tabulating of returns. The whole staff laboured hard and as soon as a patient was able to depart he was sent off and another took his place. Even wards lost their habitual aspect for friends and relatives often searched there unbidden. Yet there was an extraordinary calm over all. The tiniest mites, with bandaged heads, died without a whimper. Men with blackened faces, bared arms and legs limped stoically to the accident wards and operating rooms under the guidance of nurses, soldiers and bluejackets and to wit anxious relatives who clustered round the doors seldom murmured.

There are many children in the hospitals, mostly for minor injuries sustained in their homes or while playing in the streets. One less badly hurt plaintively called for its mother. A six months baby was taken in and one child accounted for its injuries by saying that all the houses were falling down. Another explained that the floor dropped.

Several students of the Khalsa College, Amritsar, and the Gordon Mission College, Rawalpindi, have offered themselves for enrolment in the Punjab University Double Company.

BEGUM OF BHOPAL.

VISIT TO SEVA SADAN.

On Saturday last H. H. the Begum Saheba of Bhopal visited the Seva Sadan in company with her daughter-in-law Princess Mamona Sultan Hameed and Mrs. P. S. Talyarkhan. Her Highness was received and given a cordial welcome by Mrs. D. N. Bahadurjee and the Secretary, and was then introduced to some of the members and workers, amongst whom were Lady Tata, Mrs. Shuffi Tyabji, Mrs. Sonabai Jayakar, Dilshad Begum and Mrs. Dehdushti. Her Highness was then taken round the different departments, viz., the home for the homeless, the educational classes for grown up married women, the normal classes where women are trained up for the teacher's profession, Urdu classes for Mahomedans where not only Urdu and sewing are taught free to poor Mahomedan girls, but books, stationery and other requisites are supplied free. Even clothes are given to them as they come from very poor families and one free meal is also provided for them. Then the industrial classes where sewing, hosiery and cookery are taught. Her Highness evinced keen interest in the work and minutely inquired into the working of the different departments.

Her Highness also recorded the following remarks in the visitors' book:—"It gave me great pleasure to go over the Seva Sadan House yesterday and see the valuable work which is being done within its walls. I could not help noting that to the Secretary, Miss Engineer, and her co-workers the work is a labour of love and that everything which experience can suggest and sympathy achieve is being done for the inmates. I wish the Sadan unqualified success and trust the Society will accept an humble donation of Rs. 500 from myself and Rs. 100 from my daughter-in-law Mamona Sultan Hameed."

TEA MERCHANTS AT LAW.

ALLEGED MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Feb. 12.

An interesting case against Messrs. Lipton and Co., Calcutta, and Mr. Andrews, an employee of that firm, for damages for alleged malicious prosecution, amounting to Rs. 17,000, has been pending for some time before the Court of Senior Sub-Judge, Lahore, and a large number of witnesses has been examined.

The plaintiff is one Abdul Shakur, proprietor of a shop known as "Delhi House," Lahore. It appears that the plaintiff in 1914 entered into an agreement with Messrs. Lipton under which he stipulated not to sell tea below the fixed prices and that on the expiry of agreement on 1st January, 1915, he sold tea at rates lower than fixed in the agreement. Messrs. Lipton thereupon issued a notice in Lahore cautioning the public against purchasing old tea at reduced prices and warning them to purchase only tins bearing the red label packed in 1915. Delhi House, thereupon, it was alleged, put a red label on tins stating the tea was despatched on 22nd December, 1914, and received in Lahore on the 4th January, 1915. Mr. Andrews then filed a complaint against the plaintiff under sections 487 and 488, Penal Code, alleging that he had put false labels on tins despatched previous to 22nd December and had been selling them as such. This complaint was after a protected hearing, dismissed, Abdul Shakur being acquitted by Mr. O'Neill Shaw, Additional District Magistrate, Lahore.

The plaintiff has now brought the present suit for damages against Messrs. Lipton.

INDENTURED LABOUR: A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Referring to your very excellent articles on the necessity of abolition of indentured labour and in view of the intensity of the indignation of public opinion in this country would it not be meet and proper for the Indian Citizenship of the Empire Association, to depute some of the men to gather information, and lecture to the coolies at the various villages and depots in the United Provinces and Madras from where these coolies are largely recruited? Of course the work would have to be done in conjunction with the local associations that are in existence at the moment in the respective localities.

The above Association have ample funds at their disposal lying idle, and you will agree with me, when I say that the expenses of these men should be defrayed by that fund.

That there is a necessity for such propagandist work is admitted by all, and was the unanimous wish of both the meetings that were held recently.—Yours, etc.,

H. B. KELKAR.

Soman Buildings, Kelewadi,
Bombay, Feb. 12th.

CASUALTY LIST

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 5.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut W L Beattie, Borders.
Lieut. S C Cheverton, Borders.
Second-Lieut. J A Evans, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut. C W Glenn, Service Corps.
Lieut. W de H Robinson, Borders.
Lieut. T K Stevenson, Scots Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED ACCIDENTALLY KILLED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. T H Ball, General List,

WOUNDED.

Lieut. S W Aitchison, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut. A W Clarke, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut. G S J Downes, Machinegun Corps.
Lieut. A McK. Fleming, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut. C Fulford-Brown, Field Artillery.
Lieut. W E Gower, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut. A Matthews, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut. P May, Engineers.
Lieut. H M Mitchell, Munsters.
Capt. C G St. Bernards-Bryan, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. H T Thompson, Borders.
Second-Lieut. F E Wobber, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut. A H Whistler, Dorsets.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW PRISONERS OF WAR.

Second-Lieut. R Corbett, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut. J C Less, Scots Fusiliers.

THE ATHENS OUTRAGES.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE ATTACK ON THE ALLIES.

INSOLENT ROYALIST TREACHERY.

The following despatches from "The Times'" Athens Correspondent describing the treacherous attacks by Reservists on the Allied troops and the Nationalists on December 1 and 2 reached England in mail week owing to the censorship set up by the Greek Government, but, presenting, as they do, a graphic and comprehensive view of the events which have led the Allies to make stern demands on the Hellenic Government, their publication, though belated, is justified.

ATHENS, Dec. 3, Noon.

Since Friday morning Athens has been the scene of unprecedented disorders. King Constantine has at last thrown off the mask, and has attacked the weak Allied forces with such overwhelming odds as to place them at his mercy. All the Allied detachments and the Allied control of services here and in the provinces have been swept away, and the King the triumphant master of the local situation, is now seizing the long-wished-for opportunity to exterminate the Liberal Party. To the shooting at British and French sailors from carefully-prepared positions has succeeded a reign of terror among the citizens of Athens, two-thirds of whom are Liberals, but, unfortunately, unarmed and unprepared even for self-defence. I have been unable to communicate with the "Morning Post" owing to the interruption of the telegraphs since early on Friday afternoon, and the savagge Greek military censorship, which has been operative since Friday evening, and which allows only Government falsehoods to pass.

Throughout Friday Athens was practually in a state of siege, Allied parties attempting to enter thte city from the side nearest the sea while Greek troops were strongly entrenched on all the hills on the southern outskirts. Firing commenced at the Engineers' Barracks, near the Sacred Way, one of the south-western approaches to the city. Here, aftter some fighting, a mixed Franco-British force succeeded in capturing about half the buildings. The next outbreak of hostilities occurred on Philopappos Hill, which was occupied by the French and held until the afternoon, when they were finally dislodged by an overwhelming Greek force. The third and the most serious storm centre was Zappeion Park, where the largest French detachment had been quarted during the previous six weeks, and where a small British force had just reinforced the French. This position is absoutely commanded by all the hills around the Stadium. Here Admiral du Fournet and his Staff, who arrived about midday, stayed throughout the whole of the afternoon. While standing, somewhat imprudently, in front of the portico of the Zappeion building with a number of bluejackets, they were suddenly greeted with a volley from two Greek machine-guns on a hill opposite. The Admiral had a narrow escape, and several of the sailors near him were wounded.

At five o'clock a Greek Staff Officer arrived at Zappeion Park, at the Admiral's invitation, to arrange an armistice, while the Entente Ministers proceeded to the Palace to confer with the King. While this conference was still in progress, two Allied warships in Phaleron Bay, seeing that Greek guns were at work on the hills beyond the Stadium, opened fire, and three shells fell in the grounds of the Royal Palace, but without exploding. It was found afterwards that their exploding charges had been withdrawn. Soon after dark the firing ceased, and shortly afterwards a settlement was reached, which is embodied in the official *communiqué* given below. The Allied detachments were withdrawn soon after midnight, except that at Zappeion, which did not retire till the next afternoon, and by last evening no foreign detachments remained in Athens.

ALLIED CASUALTIES.

About nine o'clock on Friday evening, after the fighting had terminated, all the French officers and soldiers in control of posts, telegraphs, and railway stations were forcibly seized and ejected by Greek troops, and thus the telegraphs and railways were once more completely in the hands of the Greek Government. The Allied casualties total about 250 killed or wounded, of which 117 are British. The Greeks lost about 200 men, including several officers. One man belonging to the British Intelligence Service was killed, and one wounded outside the British Legation Annexe, which, although very near the Legation proper, was closely invested owing to the special animosity felt against the British Secret Service, under Captain Compton Mackenzie. The Annexe was cut off till nearly Saturday morning, those within suffering from want of water and provisions till long after midnight. About 100 French bluejackets and some French naval officers were taken prisoners in the course of the fighting, and received ignoble treatment at the hands of the Greek soldiery. They were, however, liberated on Saturday afternoon.

Early on Saturday the Government issued the following *communiqué*.

"Upon the declaration of the Ministers of France, England, Italy, and Russia, in the name of the Admiral commanding the Allied forces in the Mediterranean, to the effect that the latter would accept the surrender of six mountain batteries instead of ten demanded by him for December 1, and that, on the other hand, they have recommended their Governments not to insist on the remainder of the demands for Greek war material, the Greek Government declares that it consents that these six mountain batteries be placed at the disposal of the Allies."

When Saturday dawned all was quiet, and the people commenced to go about their usual occupations, everybody hoping that the situation had cleared for the present. At about nine o'clock, however, armed bands of so-called Reservists in mufti commenced parading the streets and firing at Venizelist houses, which had previously been marked with a red sign. In these disorders the military and naval patrols soon began to participate. On the pretext that they had been fired on from these houses, a pretext which was utterly baseless in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, as the Venizelist population was practically unarmed and had been thoroughly disheartened by the preceding day's failure of the Allies, This charge against the Venizelists was magnified in the afternoon by the Government papers into a wild tale of a great Venizelist plot, in accordance with which 2,000 armed men, posted in forty-two houses at various points in the city, were to co-operate with the Allies and to attack the Greek troops in the rear. The truth is that comparatively few Venizelists had succeeded in obtaining arms and ammunition owing to the vigilance of the authorities and that practically none could think of using arms, being completely ignorant as to the French Admiral's plans, and never imagining that an attempt would be made by him with such a small force, inasmuch as she had been warned regarding the serious preparations which were being made by the Royalists.

ATTACK ON M. VENIZELOS' HOUSE.

As a wholesale raid was being made on Venizelists it was not unnatural that the late residence of M. Venizelos, which was still occupied by his retainers and belongings, should be an object of special animosity. The American Legation is next door, and the American Minister demanded of the Greek Government a naval guard for the Legation, and one was immediately sent. But early in the forenoon hours passing patrols commenced an intermittent and blind fusillade, against the shattered windows of M. Venizelos' house, and gradually a crowd of soldiery and civilian riflemen collected there, shouting that the inmates of M. Venizelos' house had been firing upon them, and calling on each other to storm the building. The American Minister sent a protest to the Foreign Office, pointing out that these proceedings endangered the American Legation, but the Foreign Office replied enigmatically that it would notify the Legation in time if it was decided to storm M. Venizelos' house. Soon afterwards two machine-guns were brought and trained upon the house, whereupon the inmates, five Cretan servants, asked to be allowed to enter the American Legation. This request was refused by the attacking officers. Finally, they surrendered, and were marched off under escort. Greek troops and the Crown Prosecutor then entered the house, confiscated the contents, including a few dozen carbines and ammunition, which it was well known M. Venizelos had had for months, for twice this year raids had been planned against the premises by Gounarisis and other persons in military circles, raids which were abandoned only in view of the certainty that a bloody defence would be offered. The carrying away of these rifles was greeted with wild yells from the crowd outside, and all the evening papers pointed to the fact that they had been found in the house of M. Venizelos as conclusive proof that their tale of a Venizelist plot was true. A quantity of papers, the chief object of the whole raid, was also seized.

Meanwhile hundreds of unarmed Venizelists were being seized, maltreated, and conveyed to the various prisons. The latter are full to overflowing with persons of every class of society, all arrested on the stereotyped charge of firing upon Greek troops from windows. The Legations of the Allies were powerless to render any protection to anyone, or indeed, to protect themselves. The French Legation Annexe was stormed by Greek troops yesterday at noon, the French guard being overpowered and made prisoners. Many British subjects, singly or in groups, were cut off from communication with their friends for many hours. Captain Compton Mackenzie's house was raided and sacked. Volleys were fired at the Hotel Grande Bretagne, the oldest and finest of the Athenian hotels, and because of the declared Venizelist opinions of its proprietor, but was saved from pillage by the American Minister's timely intervention. Since Friday afternoon no Venizelist paper has been issued. All the Venizelist editors were arrested and there of them, while in custody, were badly man-handled. All the leading Venizelists, including General Coracas and M. Benacki, Mayor of Athens, have been arrested and their houses searched. General Dousmanis has been reappointed Chief of the General Staff, and the former Chief of Police and Chief of Gendarmerie whose removal was effected by the Allies last June, has been reinstated. Last night passed off quietly, only a few patrols being out in the streets. But I hear that to-day the man-hunting of Venizelists recommenced, this time by the police, who are armed with judicial warrants and who are proceeding to search the houses of suspects.

Piraeus remained profoundly quiet throughout the storm. This circumstance was due, of course, to the fact that there was only a small Greek force there, which was no match for the Allied detachments and Allied guns. Curiously enough, although tramway communication between Athens and Piraeus ceased early on Friday forenoon, electric railway and telephonic communication between these two places has not been interrupted. Since Friday's disaster Admiral du Fournet has effectively fortified the hill of Cactella or Munychia, lying between Piraeus and Phalerum, so that he is now able to defend Piraeus against any attack. The Royalist party, of course, flushed with their easy victory, is eager to get at Pireaus, a strong Venizelist stronghold. This, however, they will not find it very easy to do. Still, the French Admiral would do well to expel the few Greek troops and officials from Piraeus while there is yet time, so as to have no hostile diversion from inside the town.

KING'S DUPLICITY.

Friday's and Saturday's events in Athens may be described as the culmination of the Allies' mistaken policy in Greece. Though it is easy to display wisdom after the event, it seems clear that it was a mistake to give King Constantine a whole week in which to organise resistance to the Allies' demands. Admiral du Fournet was, of course, fooled by the King, who discussed matters with him with every appearance of candour and good faith, and gave him to understand that he would only put up a semblance of resistance in order to save his face with his officers. When on Wednesday the Admiral informed the King that he would not attack first, but would merely occupy certain named positions in the vicinity of Athens, the King acquiesced in the scheme as part of an amicable arrangement. Yet the very next day the King ordered all these positions to be strongly occupied by Greek troops and guns. Thus the Admiral found himself in a cleft stick. Even then, however, for the first few hours he refused to believe in the King's treachery. His crowning error, due also to his confidence in the King's good faith, was his employment of only a few hundred men to face 20,000, half of whom were soldiers on active service, while the others were young Reservists and veterans of the Balkan wars.

This reverse, though insignificant as regards numbers, is, of course, very serious morally, for the Allies' prestige has as a result suffered heavily both here and abroad, and can be retrieved only by the most vigorous and decisive measures. The mistake of dealing further with leniency with the dangerous vipers' nest here should not be repeated. It must clearly be understood in England that King Constantine is the enemy of the Entente, that all his protestations of friendship have been insincere, and that, by his well-known bluff heartiness of manner, he has succeeded in imposing upon men like Kitchener, Milne, Pau, Castelnau, Roques, Denys Cochin, and all the other Anglo-French soldiers and diplomatists who have visited him during the past year, as well as some of the Entente Ministers here. General Sarrail is practically the only man whom he has not succeeded in deceiving. It must be borne in mind that the Athenian Court is a hotbed of Germanophile sentiment and propaganda; that the King and his minions in the army and public services played Germany's game from the start with rare dissimulation and with the aid of all the advice and gold that Germany could contribute; and that the Greek Staff from the beginning of the war have confidently predicted a German victory, and have never taken pains to conceal their bitter hatred of France.

THE NEED FOR STRONG MEASURES.

How closely bound up with German interests this whole affair of the Greek war material is may be seen from the language of the Government Press, which never uttered the faintest protest against, but only found ready excuses for, the surrenders of Fort Rupel, Drama, and Kavalla, and which yet, when it was a question of surrendering war material to the Allies to aid the anti-Bulgarian movement, did not hesitate to declare that the time had come for Greece to draw the sword on Germany's side. Even yesterday, in the paper which is the chief organ of the General Staff, the tale of the Allied disaster at Athens was followed by brazen bulletin alleging the recapture of Monastir by 115,000 Germans, who, it was added, were advancing rapidly southwards and were within a few miles of Kozani. All the Government newspapers to-day support a proposal made by certain societies that the Chamber should be immediately convoked in order that a general mobilisation may be ordered. To regard such a King and Government henceforth as otherwise than enemies would be the height of folly.

The Greek crisis, since the beginning of the war, is studded with mistakes on the part of the Allies, who should have gone long ago to the core of the situation by rendering this Germanophile Court powerless for evil. The greatest error of all was the sending of a large Fleet here two months ago and then not utilising them for any essential purpose. I can testify personally to the abject fear of the Germanophile Party during the few days immediately following the fleet's arrival. They plainly believed that the end had come. They could not imagine that a fleet of such magnitude should be sent merely to ask for the expulsion of Baron Schenck. Then was the time for the Allies to have cleaned these Augean stables with the minimum of trouble and the maximum of result.

It is useless to cry over spilt milk, even if that liquid in this case be the blood of the best manhood of England and France. But let this be the last miscalculation or half-measure. If the Allies are to hold up their heads in the East this injury should be righted by the signal and speedy punishment of all the chief conspirators. It is inconceivable that the French and British nations should tolerate the continued occupation by King Constantine of the Throne of Greece after he has dealt with them so perfidiously. Sufficient forces should be thrown into Greece immediately to crush in the bud the proposed mobilisation (which might create an unpleasant diversion in favour of the Germano-Bulgars) and to exterminate or drive out the whole nest of vipers which has been poisoning the minds of the Greek people and imperilling the vital interests of the Allies so long. No middle course will lead to anything but fresh insults and injuries to the Allies. Moreover, such a vigorous and determined policy would receive the hearty support of three-fourths of the Greek people, who still possess both the will and the power to be of real use to the Allies.

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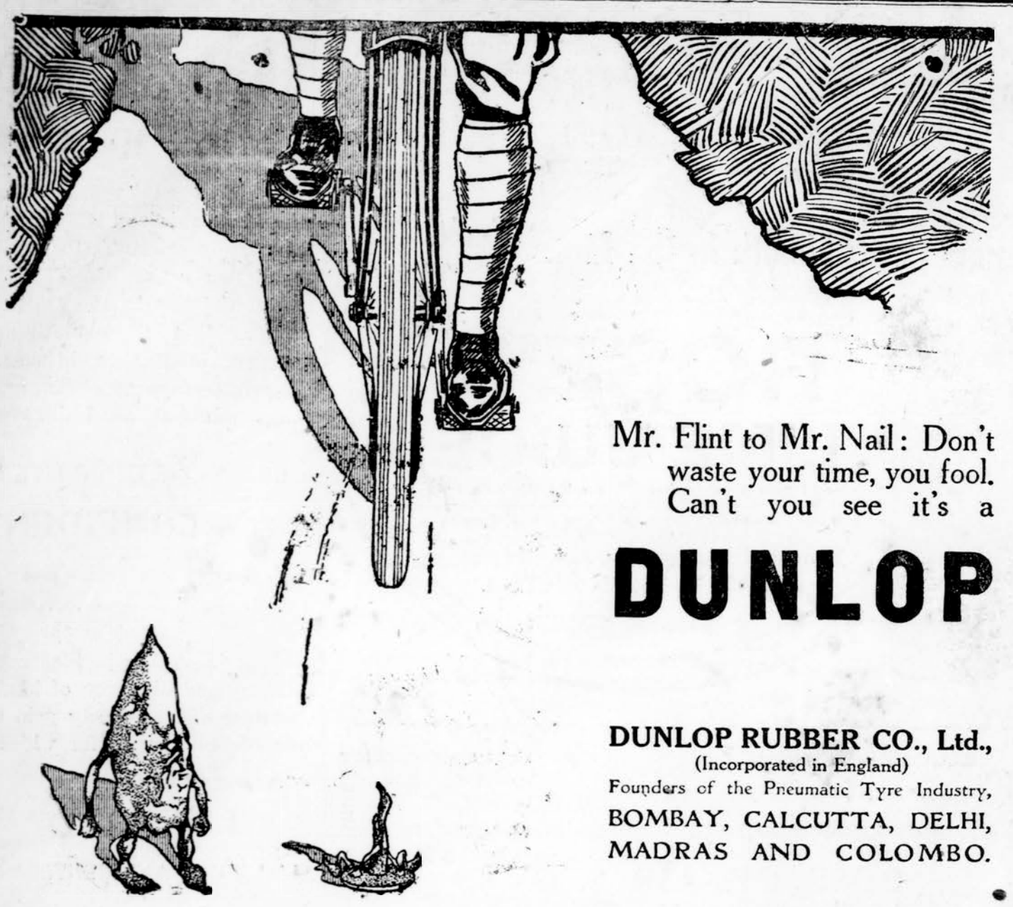

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(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 80,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

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DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

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Allice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
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If you do not sleep well, it's a very good sign that you are not in good physical condition. The probability is that your appetite is also poor. You are tired out, but restless. What you need is something to aid digestion, nourish the blood, and quite the nerves.

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are an ideal general tonic for an impoverished system. They stimulate secretions—make your digestion what it ought to be, and increase the quantity and quality of your blood.

Trial package for 2 day's use will be sent on receipt of four annas postal stamps.
Rs. 2-0-0 per bot. of 40 pearls.
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The embodiment of elegance with efficiency.

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THE "MADELAINE" combines all the advantages of actual rimless without their disadvantages.

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BEST BRITISH MAKE
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The best tonic of the day, remedy for Indian Potentates, gives health, strength and vigour to all. Universal cure for all diseases of the heart, lungs stomach and liver.

Prices: Rs. 2 per phial; Rs. 3 per tube

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FOR
Leelaw Entry System,
AN EASY METHOD OF ENTERING LETTERS.
IT SAVES TIME—IT SAVES LABOUR—IT SAVES MONEY.
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Who wants to know how many times a customer has placed an order in the course of a year, he cannot do better than use Leelaw Entry Forms, as they not only inform the number of orders placed but the progress of the business too.

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As long as the war continues:

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We have just received a fresh stock of genuine British made
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cycles of the following specification and price and will impress that these machines are really British made ones and not any unsatisfactory cheap foreign machines now flooding the market under fictitious English names.

SPECIFICATION.

Size of Frame—22" 24" and 26" Gent's.
Wheels—28" X 1¾ with plated rim built with English made ball bearing Hubs and spokes.
Handle bar—Upturned with celluloid grip.
Brakes—Front and back powerful roller levers acting on wheels.
Gear—72" to Gent's or to order.
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Mudguard—Detachable steel, lined to match the front with extention.
Free Wheel—Ball bearing frictionless.
Tyres—Buccaneers made and guaranteed for 12 months by the Palmer Tyre Ld. London.
Saddle—Comfortable 3 coil springs with best English leather.
Tool bag—With spanner and oil can.
Pump—Nickel plated brass.
Lamp—Gas or oil.
Bell—Large sounding of good quality.
Finish—Superior enamelled black, attractively lined in colours.

Price Rs. 100. nett cash or V.P. subject to no Discount or Commission.

Please note that these are not jumped up machines, but cycles of reputation, as a perusal of the following letter will show. We may mention that this party is still using the machine.

Bombay, 20th February, 1915

Dear Sirs,
Allow me to write you how pleased I am with the Britannic bicycle which I bought of you in 1911 and is in no way worst off. I have used it every day whether it rained or was dry and I am really pleased with the machine. I could not find words to express my pleasure, but looking to the price, the machine seems to be far cheaper than any one on the market.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) J. S. B.

Please send advance with orders.

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